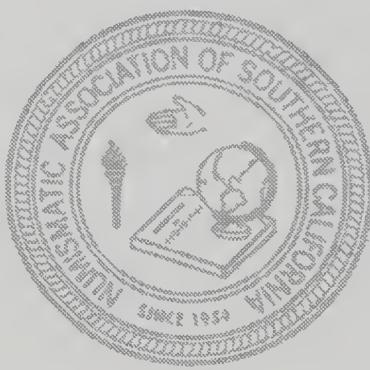


The Numismatic Association
of
Southern California

SL 0027-6006
Fall 2002
V. 44, No. 3
\$5.00



*The
Quarterly*



About the Cover

The 1959D Wheat Back Cent reported in the article from Dr. Sol Taylor (see page 6), against the backdrop of a beautiful Fall leaf in full color...just gorgeous isn't it?

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The Quarterly Staff

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Advertising

General

The Quarterly is an educational journal published four times per year and distributed to all Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC) members as a membership benefit. Circulation is approximately 500 and each issue averages 40 or more pages. All advertising is accepted subject to the approval of the editor, and *The Quarterly* reserves the right to edit advertising form or content.

Guidelines

Ad copy must be legible and camera ready. Digital files are preferred in MSWord or plain text. Images should be JPG files, unless otherwise advised. Include all layout, photographs, artwork and logos. Acceptable media is either email (gburns@adelphia.net), 3 1/2" floppy disk, CD, or hardcopy (Greg Burns, *The Quarterly*, P.O. Box 2031, Glendora, CA 91740.) Any preparatory work required to correct or alter unacceptable materials will be quoted separately. Proofs will be provided upon request for 1/4, 1/2 and full page advertisements, and at that time ad revisions may be requested.

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Unless previously arranged otherwise payment must be made concurrent with the submission of copy, and must be made payable to "The NASC". Cancellations of annual contracts will be rebilled at the prevailing per-issue rate.

Rates

Space	Per Issue	Annually
Back Outside Cover (full color)	\$180	540
Inside Front Cover (black & white)	150	450
Full Page (black & white)	125	375
Half Page (black & white)	75	225
Quarter Page (black & white)	40	120
Eighth Page (black & white)	25	75
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The Quarterly

Official Publication of the Numismatic Association of Southern California
Fall 2002, Volume 44, Number 3

Articles

The 1959D Wheat Back Cent

Dr. Sol Taylor 6

Ethel Lenhert Memorial

Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald 16

The Jesse James Dime

Virginia Hall 20

The Overnight Expert

James Halperin 23

The Book Contest—Answers

Taylor Morrison and Greg Burns 26

The 2002 Golden State Coin Show

The Quarterly Staff 32

The U.S. Flag and its History

Anon 38

Some Observations on a Tiffin Token

Greg Burns 50

We Need Your Award Nominations

The Quarterly Staff 58

Columns

President's Point of View *Phil Iversen*

4

Editor's Page *Greg Burns*

5

Going's On *Greg Burns*

28

Club News *Kay Lenker*

42

Departments

Membership Report

25

Calendar of Events

55

We Get Letters

56

The Historical Quarterly

62

Errata

Application for Membership

19

Directory of Member Clubs

46

Writing for the Quarterly

60

Officers, Board, and Chairs

61

President's Point of View

This past summer there was a big auction in New York city where the now infamous 1933 \$20 gold coin was sold for quite a hefty price. Prior to the sale it was shown at a coin show in the local area. I took this opportunity to go see it, not because I was going to bid on it, but because this might be the only chance to ever see it if the new owner decides not to sell or display it for a very long time. A reporter from a major newspaper had contacted me and Harold Katzman for interviews regarding the coin, but the article that was published did not contain any of our comments. I'm sure that there would have been plenty of reporters quoting me if I was lucky enough to have been the highest bidder!

Speaking of being lucky, did you win one or more of the 35 gold coins at the recent Golden State Coin Show? This event is quite popular among many of the NASC clubs and is an easy way to raise money for your treasury. I greatly encourage you to support the gold drawing next year as it helps your club and the organization. The show this year was another great success thanks to the hard work of the people on the committee that put this event together every year. Many hours are put into planning the events, and many more hours of hard work are put into setting up and taking down the show at the site. I want to thank everybody that was involved in any way as your contribution helped to promote the hobby and NASC in a very positive way.



Shown above is Phil Iversen standing in front of the 1933 \$20 gold coin display in Long Beach. The display was guarded by armed security and picture taking was only allowed by special permission.

Phil Iversen

Editor's Page

Hi there,

What's that old saying? "The best-laid schemes 'o mice an' men gang aft agley."* Though I was generally well pleased with the work of the new printer for the last issue, I was a little disappointed in the annihilation of the word "Old" in the title on page 8. The printer and I worked closely together during the prepress phase of production, and proofread a copy just prior



to printing, but that old saying sidled up and gave us both a bite. Oh well, they hit their schedule commitments beautifully and maintained exemplary communication throughout the whole process. I'm sticking with them for now and might as well pass along their name: Printing Resources of Upland, California (www.PrintingResources.com).

It may be old news to many of you readers by now, but as I write this I just heard from Bill Grant that Ethel Lenhert passed away (I'm typing this paragraph during the final days of July). I never had the pleasure of meeting Ethel, but I certainly knew her name from various numismatic publications. Many contributors have participated in gathering material for a short tribute to her...see page 16 in this issue of *The Quarterly*.

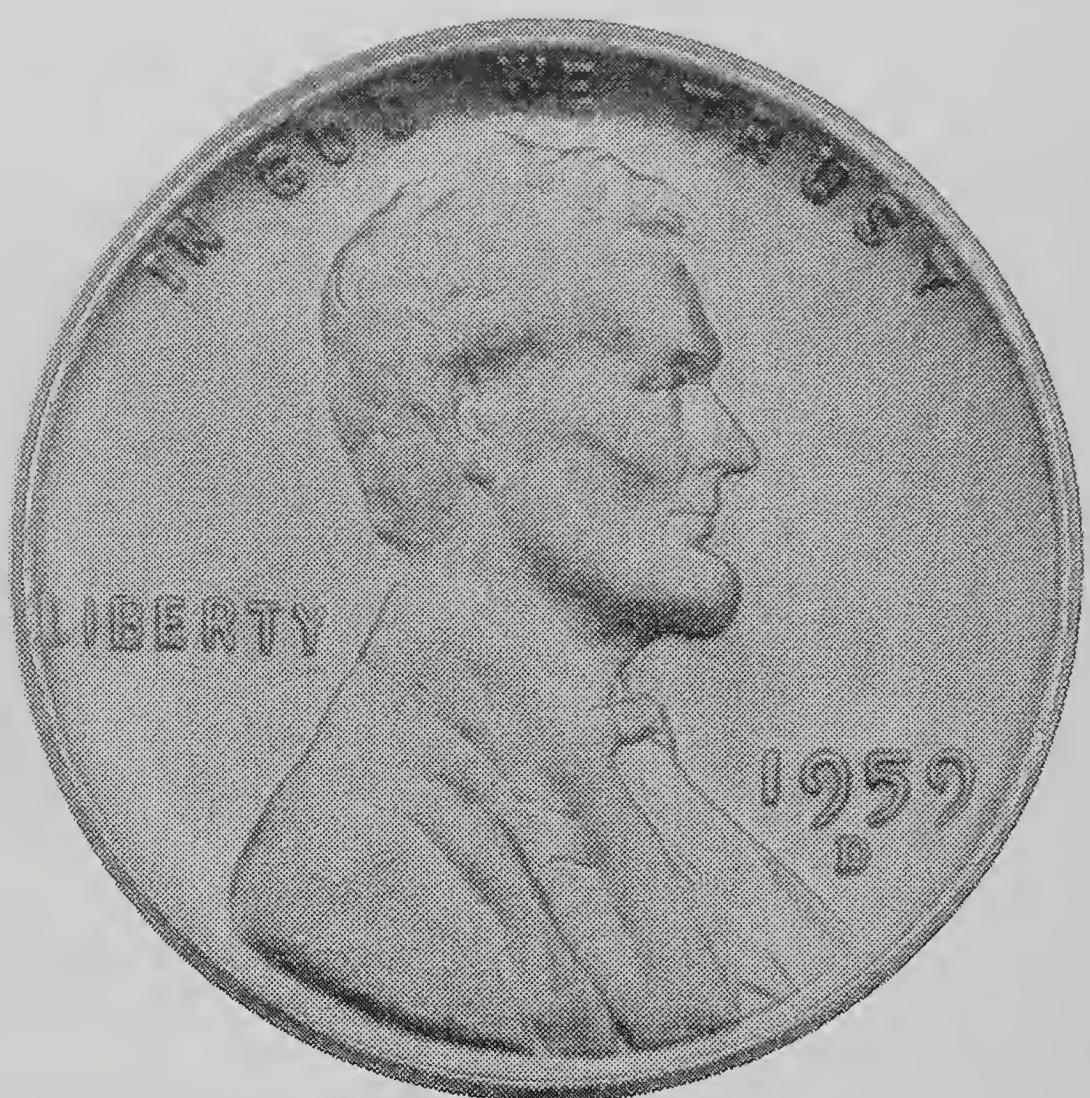
Some of you Internet-savvy readers may have noticed the major disruption to the NASC website in the month of July. The host we'd been using (Cyberwings) had a meltdown of their business relationships with their backbone providers. As I'm typing this there's some question as to whether they'll be able to rebuild their business or not. Since it doesn't seem that they're going to come back up, I've arranged for another host on which to put our site (www.NASC.net). It's already up and running (beginning of August).

Hopefully, everyone has been enjoying the terrific summer weather here in Southern California. Maybe someone can come up with a way to bottle this stuff so we can continue to enjoy it during the coming Fall and Winter months.

Regards,

Greg Burns
Editor

* Translated: The best-laid plans of mice and men go often astray. From the Robert Burns poem, *To a Mouse, On Turning Her Up in Her Nest With The Plough* (1785).



The 1959D Wheat Back Cent

By Dr. Sol Taylor

When is a coin considered "genuine?" It sounds like a fairly easy question to answer. In one particular case, it is not that easy. If the United States Mint manufactures and releases a coin, does that make it "genuine?" The answer is "Yes". However, does it make the coin "legitimate" or "authorized?" Maybe not. The United States Mint declared the 1933 double eagles "unauthorized" and confiscated and destroyed all the specimens they could find—causing great economic loss at the time to such prominent dealers as the late Abe Kosoff. Other Mint products such as the 1913 Liberty head nickel, proof specimens of various commemorative half dollars, and double denomination coins--such as 6 cents and 11 cents have been released as mint errors and declared as legitimate coins and certified by various grading services. More recently, the Washington quarter/Sacagawea dollar mule was certified and sold for a five figure amount. This coin was as unlikely a "legitimate" Mint product as there can be since the two denominations are made in different areas of the Mint and only by sheer caprice or handling blunder could the respective dies wind up on the same press at the same time.

That brings us the coin of the day--the highly controversial 1959D Lincoln cent with a wheat back reverse. When

first discovered by Leon Baller in a bag of cents in Walnut Creek (California) sometime in the early 1980s, the existence of such a coin was unknown nor even speculated. Baller eventually offered the coin to Heritage Galleries in Texas to sell on his behalf. In 1986 Mr. Baller submitted the coin to the United States Treasury Department for an opinion. In a letter dated February 7, 1986, the Treasury returned the coin certifying that the coin was genuine (Figure 1). With that letter Baller was assured that the coin could be sold for a five figure amount. The coin was sold to California collector Steve Benson early in 1993 for an undisclosed (five figure) amount. Benson took the coin to the Professional Coin Grading Service headquarters in Newport beach and offered the coin for encapsulation. PCGS President David Hall returned the coin with the opinion that it was probably a die struck counterfeit. In two Coin World stories in May, 1993 the coin had its genuineness challenged. The page one story basically repeated PCGS' opinion. And a second story of an interview with Frank Gasparro also doubted that such a coin could have been made at the United States Mint. Benson showed me the coin in 1993 and after careful visual examination under 10x and 17x magnification, I found no evidence of spark erosion, casting or other means of counterfeiting. Benson subsequently returned the coin

to Heritage Galleries for a refund since PCGS had rendered an opinion which he found detrimental to the coin's value.

Now in 2002, Heritage Galleries sold the coin to another California collector, Larry Choate. He submitted the coin again to the United States Treasury Department and on May 20, 2002 received a five page analysis (plus a cover letter) stipulating in very minute detail that the coin was a genuine United States Mint product (Figures 2 through 6). Armed with this latest certification (if that is a suitable term here) Choate went to PCGS and requested that coin be encapsulated (slabbed). PCGS refused stating that unless the United States Mint examined the coin and rendered an opinion, they would not certify the coin. Similar responses were given by other grading services. None would say the coin was counterfeit, but rather they would render "no opinion."

In a related story in 1994, the National Examiner ran a story to see if another 1959D wheat back cent would show up if an offer of \$100,000 were made for such a coin. Naturally, none showed up. However, as president of the Society of Lincoln Cent Collectors, the National Examiner "generously" sent me bags of mail from readers who thought that any wheat back cent was of great value. Many letters enclosed photographs of such coins. One man got his story in the paper proudly holding up a slightly mutilated 1958D cent which had a piece of the 8 slightly dug out so it vaguely resembled a 9. I wrote to Mr. Torella sadly informing him that his "rare" coin was worth one cent.

Now back to 2002. Mr. Choate found out that Heritage Galleries knew that the coin would not be certified by the major grading services—before he bought the coin and before the Treasury Department letter of May 17, 2002. He

accepted a compromise in lieu of a refund--that is, sell the coin at public auction with no reserve at any major firm other than Heritage. Ira and Larry Goldberg Auctions was selected for the sale. The coin will be on display at the American Numismatic Association convention in New York City, July 31-August 4. The coin will be featured in the Superior sale September 22-24 at the Crown Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles.

Here are the issues at hand. How "genuine" is genuine? If a coin is manufactured at the United States Mint, it is a genuine Mint product. But, according to Mint officials if it is made without authorization, or made clandestinely, it is not "authorized" and therefore subject to confiscation. There are several examples of clandestinely made coins that are widely accepted in the numismatic community and by the grading services. A Mint employee named Sam Brown allegedly manufactured five (or six) 1913 Liberty Head nickels without authorization and profited directly from his clandestine activity. Yet, the coins are not subject to confiscation. Various "specimen" strikings were made, especially for certain commemorative issues as well as the first few dozen 1921 peace dollars. These coins are freely traded at auction. Yet, the 1969S doubled die cent, a genuine Mint error was confiscated (from several collectors including Lonesome John Devine) and destroyed. They were lumped together with counterfeit 1969 doubled die coins made by California collectors Roy Gray and Mort Goodman. Several thousand of these pieces were confiscated and destroyed.

The COIN WORLD story of July 8, 2002 outlines many of the details between the owner and the grading services. There is no physical evidence or microscopic evidence that this coin is

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CCPNA, CSNS, FUN, NASC, SIN

anything other than a die struck United States Mint coin. The reason behind the hesitation of the grading services to encapsulate the coin is unknown and unstated at this time by company representatives. This adds to the mystique of the coin. It was some decades ago the United States Mint flatly rejected the idea of a bronze 1943 cent. Yet, today more than dozen genuine specimens have been certified by the various grading services. In a letter dated June 6, 1947 the Acting Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint stated, "All cents struck in 1943 were zinc coated steel." Note that the U.S. Mint no longer renders opinions on any coin's validity, genuineness, or legitimacy; that job is handled by the Treasury Department.

In conclusion, before there were slabs and even certification services (started by ANA in 1976) many unusual coins including most of the currently known 1943 bronze cents were attributed by various labs and other metallurgical services. The 1913 Liberty nickels were actively traded and auctioned many years before there were certification services. The same applies to many other U.S. coins.

Written July 8, 2002.

tion, 1999, has authored three earlier editions: 1982, 1988, and 1992. He is President and Founder of the Society of Lincoln Cent Collectors, past President of NASC, (1975), hosted the last ANA convention in Los Angeles (1975), and authored hundreds of articles over a fifty year span including many in NASCQ. He holds the Richard Goodson Award (1991) and several Karl Brainard literary awards from NASC. He is life member #805 of the ANA (1964), #79 TAMS (25 years), past president Whittier Coin Club (1964-67, 1975) and LM#2. All references are from his book and the July 8, 2002 issue of COIN WORLD and personal interviews with the principals in the article between 1993 and 2002.

List of Figures (on following pages)

1. Letter from the Treasury Department to coin owner Leon Baller of 2/7/86 stating opinion of authenticity.
2. Page one of Treasury Department, Secret Service Counterfeit Division Report dated 5/27/02 reiterating opinion of authenticity.
3. Page two of above letter.
4. Page three of above letter.
5. Page four of above letter.
6. Page five concluding above letter.

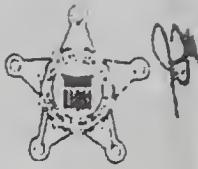
Dr. Sol Taylor, author of The Standard Guide to the Lincoln Cent, 4th edi-

450 Golden Gate Avenue
Box 36037
San Francisco, California 94102

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

FILE 408-728-49,886-S



February 7, 1986

Mr. Leon Baller
1858 Del Monte Court
Walnut Creek, California 94595

Dear Mr. Baller:

Enclosed is your United States 1¢ coin, dated 1959-D,
with wheat reverse.

This coin was microscopically examined by our Forensic
Services Division in Washington, D.C., and it is their
opinion the coin is genuine.

Very truly yours,

R M McD
Richard M. McDrew
Special Agent

Attachment
1 genuine 1¢ coin

REGISTERED MAIL

Figure 1

REPORT

United States Secret Service
Office of Investigations
Counterfeit Division
Printing Technology Section



To: Larry Choate
Irvine, California
Subject: 1959 D Cent with wheat reverse

May 17, 2002

Case No.: Log: 119-726-FY2002-018

Type of Examination: Coin

Reference is made to your undated letter, requesting analysis of the accompanying 1959D cent with wheat reverse.

EXHIBIT EXAMINED

Q1 One 1959 D Lincoln cent, bearing the wheat reverse, described on the subject letter.

BACKGROUND

From 1909 until 1958, the United States Mint cent bore a portrait of President Lincoln on the obverse and two curved stylized heads of wheat on the reverse. In 1959, the design was changed to bear the Lincoln Memorial on the reverse.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Physical and microscopic examinations were conducted on the submitted Lincoln cent (Exhibit Q1; see figure 1).

Figure 1: 1959 D cent (Exhibit Q1)



Obverse

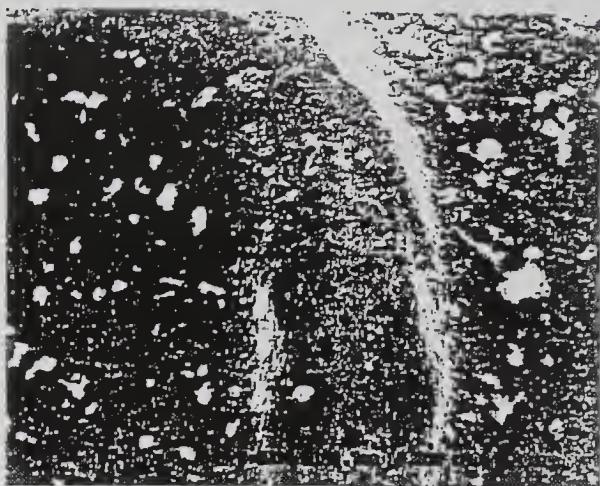


Reverse

Copy

Optical and scanning electron microscopic examinations conducted on the submitted coin (Exhibit Q1) revealed that the coin's obverse does not exhibit any indications of alterations to the date or surrounding field (see figure 2).

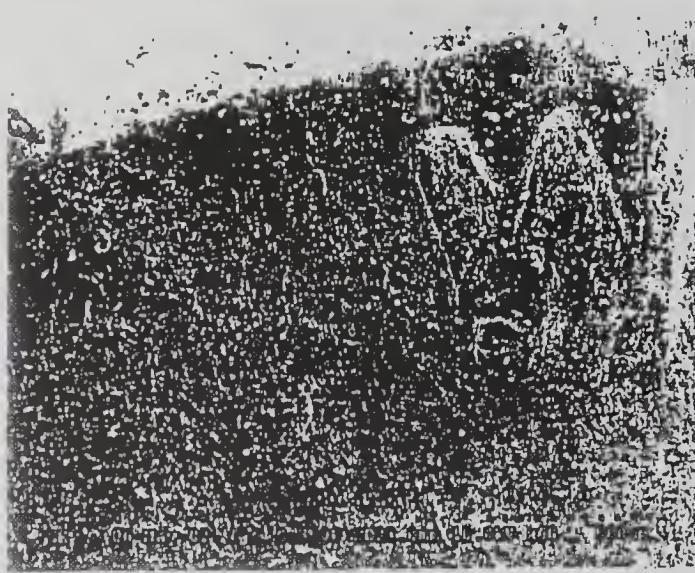
Figure 2: Scanning electron micrographs of the 2nd "9" in the date



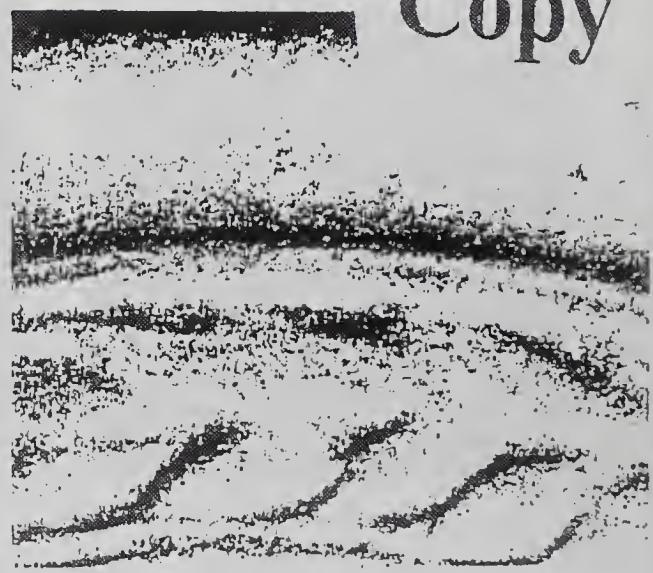
Enlargements show no indications of alterations or additions – metal shows smooth transition from numbers to the field. An alteration at these magnifications would be evident by tool mark striations or seams with solder or glue. Alteration from within the coin (embossing) would result in less defined numerals and disturbances on the surface of the numerals.

Further, the edge and rim of the submitted coin (Exhibit Q1) was examined for evidence of seams or alterations that would suggest that the submitted coin was a composite of a 1959 D obverse with a separate wheat reverse (see figure 3).

Figure 3: Micrographs of the rims of the submitted coin (Exhibit Q1)



Obverse rim (scanning electron micrograph)



Reverse rim (optical micrograph)

Enlargements show no indications of alterations or seams. The metal shows smooth transition from the field to the rim and then to the edge. An alteration at these magnifications would be evident by tool mark striations or seams with solder or glue.

Figure 3

No evidence of manipulation or alteration to the edge of the submitted coin (Exhibit Q1) was observed (see figure 4).

Figure 4: Optical micrograph of the edge of the submitted coin (Exhibit Q1)



Enlargements show no indications of alterations or seams in the edge. The metal appears undisturbed, as does the oxidation (toning). An alteration at these magnifications would be evident by tool mark striations or seams with solder or glue.

The submitted Lincoln/wheat cent (Exhibit Q1) displays prominent die polish (raised striations in the field, but absent in the raised devices) on the obverse and reverse (see figures 5 though 7). During the course of examination, the subject coin was compared to one 1959 cent and two 1959 D cents that had similar die polish on the obverse. No significant differences in the appearance of the polish were observed.

Figure 5: Optical micrograph of the die polish on Exhibit Q1

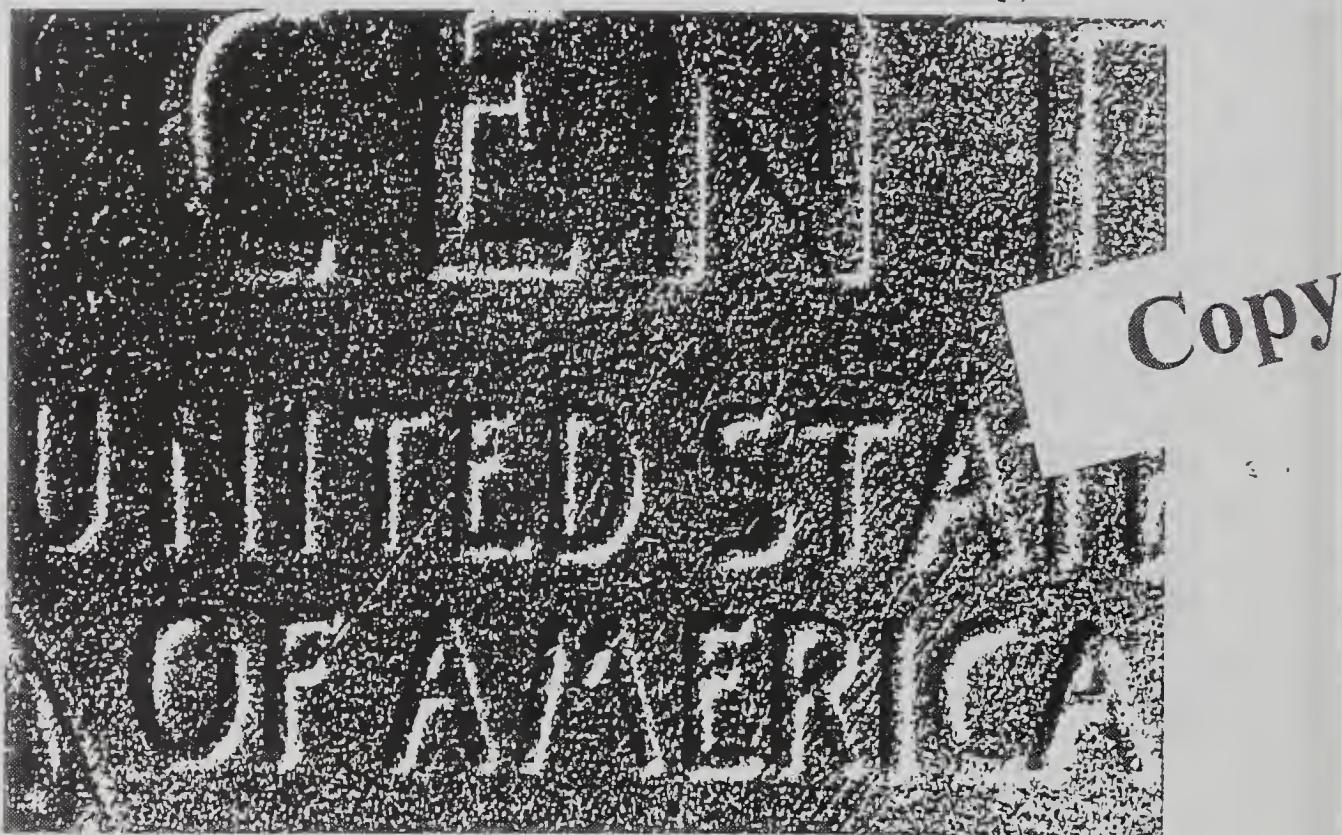


Figure 6: Optical micrograph of the die polish on Exhibit Q1



Figure 4

Figure 7: Optical micrograph of die polish on the reverse of submitted coin (Exhibit Q1)



Nondestructive physical examinations conducted on the submitted coin (Exhibit Q1) revealed that the coin is consistent in mass, diameter, and thickness with genuine 1958 / 1959 cent coins. Additionally, surface measurements by energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy revealed that the coin is consistent in elemental composition with genuine 1958 / 1959 cent coins (see table 1).

Table 1: Composition, diameter, thickness, and Mass of Exhibit Q1

Exhibit	Cu (%)	Zn & Sn (%)	Diameter (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass (g)
Genuine*	95.0	5.0	19.05	1.58	3.11
Q1	~ 95 - 97	~ 3 - 5	19.1 - 19.2	1.5 - 1.6	3.09

*The numbers presented in this row are the Mint specifications for genuine 1947-1962.

CONCLUSIONS

Although the submitted 1959 D Lincoln cent (Exhibit Q1) exhibits the wheat reverse, instead of the Mint specified memorial reverse, the submitted coin exhibits physical characteristics, such as device detail, metal flow, die polish, thickness, diameter, mass and composition, consistent with genuine 1958 / 1959 Lincoln cents. Further, the submitted Lincoln/wheat cent does not exhibit any indications of alterations to the date or evidence of edge alteration, indicating that the submitted coin was a result of combining two genuine coins. Additionally, no characteristics associated with counterfeit coins, such as tool marks, file marks, raised metal or unusual oxidation ("toning") were observed.

Figure 5

In the absence of any evidence that the submitted 1959 D Lincoln/wheat cent (Exhibit Q1) is not consistent with having been manufactured by the US Mint, the coin was determined to be a genuine mule cent.

REMARKS

The submitted coin (Exhibit Q1) was submitted in a flip stapled to the submitted letter. To protect the coin from any damage that could occur from the plastic burrs on the backside of the staple holes, the flip was cut open from the side and the submitted coin transferred to a Mylar flip.

The coin was examined utilizing lint-free gloves and velvet covered trays to prevent contamination and contact damage. Additionally, a variable pressure scanning electron microscope, with its stage covered with felt, was used to prevent coin to metal contact during examination.

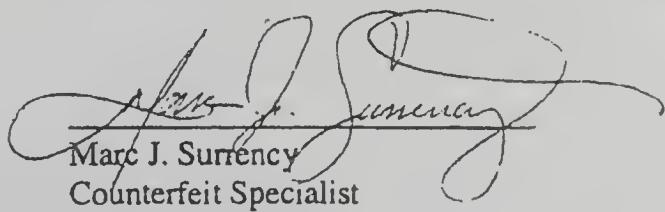
The submitted Lincoln/wheat Cent (Exhibit Q1) exhibits various contaminants, including fibers and polymer residue. The polymer residue is most likely from storage in a polyvinylchloride (PVC) "flip(s)." Energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (EDS), analysis of the coin's surface revealed that as much as 1% of the coins surface has an elemental chlorine contaminant, which is consistent with PVC. Elemental analysis of the "flip" in which the coin was submitted revealed that the flip contains elemental chlorine, consistent with PVC.

DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE

Exhibit Q1 is being returned to Larry Choate, Irvine, California.

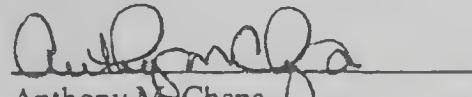
Copy

Examination by:



Marc J. Surrency
Counterfeit Specialist

Approved:



Anthony M. Chapa
Special Agent in Charge

Figure 6

Ethel Lenhert

January 23, 1922 — July 27, 2002



Ethel M. Lenhert was born on January 23, 1922 in Bowmensdale, Pennsylvania. Ethel moved to California in 1949 and lived with her husband Marlin in Upland, California until she suffered a stroke in 2000. She moved to Sacramento so that her niece could help care for her while Marlin sold their house and moved their household in order to live with her. She died in Sacramento on July 27, 2002 as a result of another stroke and was buried in Ontario, California on Friday, August 2, 2002.

Ethel was a baker, cook, hostess, and a numismatist, but most of all she was a friend to so many people. She retired from her position as executive secretary at General Dynamics, Pomona Division, only to become more involved in various coin clubs and numismatic activities.

She had many loves. After her love for husband Marlin, Ethel loved her German Shepherds. They were her pride and joy. She loved Snoopy and all the collectibles associated with the comics. Who will ever forget Charlie Brown flying at the top of their Upland home? She collected cookbooks and was famous for her decorated cakes, pies and other goodies. The Lenherts were avid sports fans, par-

ticularly the Los Angeles Rams. And she was such a grand hostess that the NASC named her "Banquet Chairman Emeritus."

Ethel was a true numismatist. She was a writer and her article: "Happy Birthday California – its 200th" won an NASC literary award. She was a champion exhibitor. Her displays of her various coin and currency collections won numerous "Best-of-Show" awards at the NASC, CSNA and Golden State coin shows. She was a lecturer, particularly talking about some of her favorite topics such as Thomas Jefferson and the California Missions.

But it was her services to the hobby through various state, regional and local coin clubs where she excelled. She served in various offices and was president of her home club, the Upland Coin Club, as well as the Covina Coin Club, the San Bernardino County Coin Club, the Pomona Valley Coin Club and several others. She served as treasurer of the NASC for six years and later as corresponding secretary. In addition, she authored a number of club bulletins including the Covina Coin Club, the Upland Coin Club and the Pomona Valley Coin Club.

However it was as banquet chairman that she displayed her specialty. She served as banquet chairman for the NASC and CSNA shows and for the Golden State Coin Shows until her illness prevented her from doing so. Perhaps her most enjoyable event was the magnificent banquet she hosted, with the help of husband Marlin, for the American Numismatic Association's 105th Annual Convention held in Anaheim in 1995.

Ethel was recognized by the hobby for her efforts with numerous awards. They included the Walter Menegatti Award from the Covina Coin Club; the Goodson Award from the NASC, the Medal of Merit from the CSNA, the Krause Publications of Wisconsin named her "Numismatic Ambassador" in 1989, and in March of 1999, The American Numismatic Association's President's Award.

All who knew her will miss an outstanding numismatist, one who gave of herself to serve others through club activities. Ethel was a good and dear friend to so many. We are grateful she was a part of our lives and she lives on in our memories.

—Tribute by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald





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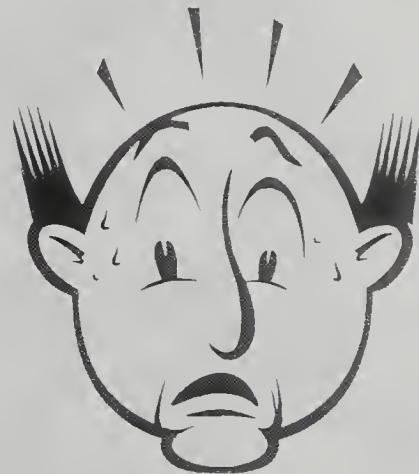
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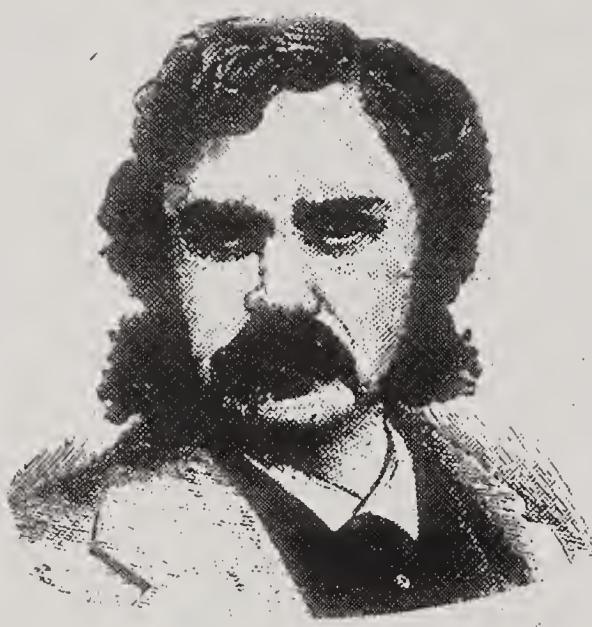
Mail along with check or money order for the amount of the initial annual dues noted above to:

NASC Corresponding Secretary
c/o Walter Ostromiecki
P.O. Box 4159
Panorama City, CA 91412



The Jesse James Dime

By Virginia Hall



Jesse James

Somewhere there is a coin known as the Jesse James Dime, a Capped Bust ten-cent piece of the type minted in the United States from 1809 to 1837. The specific "Jesse James" dime is dated 1836—and here is how it got its name.

Jesse, probably America's most famous outlaw, was looking for a place to sleep one afternoon in 1881. Finding safe refuge was a constant problem for Jesse. At the time he had been running from the law and bounty hunters for 15 years.

He rode up to the Creason Ranch just outside Lathrop, Missouri (near Kansas City). Mr. Creason, the ranch owner, took Jesse in and offered him his young son's bed. James, the seven-year-old son, hid Jesse's horse in the barn.

The lad slept on the floor that night but didn't mind. He, like most Missourians of the day, admired Jesse James.

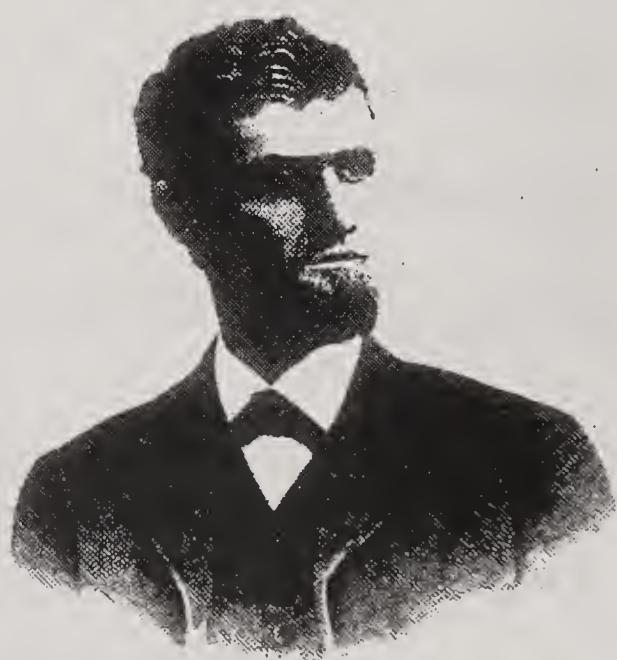
The citizens, mainly sympathetic for the South, understood that Jesse's lawlessness resulted from the War Between the States when Union militiamen harmed his family.

In the morning Jesse rewarded Jimmy for the use of his bed by giving him a silver dime—the now famous Jesse James dime.

The Creasons never saw Jesse James alive again. He was killed by one of his own gang, Bob Ford, on April 3, 1882 at St. Joseph, Missouri.

But Jimmy Creason held on to the ten-cent coin. In fact, it is known that he still possessed it in 1964 on his 90th birthday. It was a keepsake he would not part with—a reminder of a famous desperado. But the great mystery now is what happened to it after that date. The Jesse James dime is missing.

It is much more than a ten-cent piece. It is a part of frontier history which helps to perpetuate the Jesse



James "Jimmy" Creason

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Closed Sunday and Monday

James legend.

James was an unusual bandit. Historians differ in their opinions of him. To some, he is just a notorious killer. To others, he is America's Robin Hood—robbing the rich and having sympathy for the poor.

The Robin Hood image is somewhat difficult to justify, since little is preserved with records Jesse James good points.

Jesse's gang did show mercy. When they robbed trains, they asked the passengers if they had served in the Confederate Army. Those who had were not robbed. Also, the gunmen generally checked out the hands of their potential victims. If they found rough and calloused hands, indicating workmen, the gang moved on. But soft hands of the middle and upper class meant pockets would be picked clean.

The Jesse James dime incident is one of the few acts which might be described as supporting Jesse's Robin Hood image. That's why locating the coin is so important. Have you seen it?

Reference: R. Winston Harris



Capped Bust Type 1809—1937

Designer: John Reich

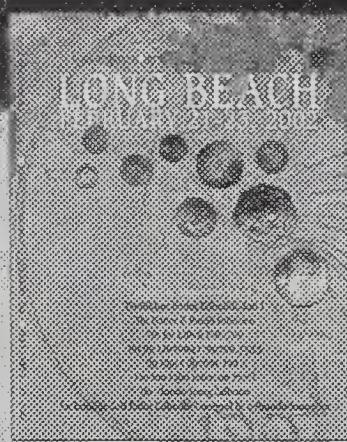
Weight: 2.70 grams; Composition: .8924 Silver, .1076 Copper

Approximate Diameter: 18.8 mm (18.5 mm from 1828—1837)

Reeded Edge; all coined at the Philadelphia mint

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The Overnight Expert

by James Halperin

We all like finding easier, less time-consuming ways to do things. Unfortunately, a swift and sure way for those interested in coin collecting to effortlessly acquire knowledge has yet to be discovered. Which is not to say information can't be rapidly accumulated; I've seen beginners make amazing progress. In every case, these "fast learners" made a serious commitment and totally immersed themselves in the quest. Before you hold your breath and dive in, however, let me offer a few tips on how to conserve your energy:

1) Read books. To begin, concentrate on general references instead of specialized texts. One of the best of these is Walter Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia of U. S. and Colonial Coins*. You can gain an overview of what is happening in the hobby by devoting equal attention to pure numismatics and commercial aspects. Great coin collections are not assembled from pocket change. You must know how to apply your knowledge in the marketplace.

2) Surf. A dozen years ago I wouldn't have been able to suggest that, in addition to reading all you can find in print, you should spend hours at your computer visiting numismatic websites.

Today, I can. Search everywhere. You'll discover nuggets of wisdom where you least expect them. Load your printer and run hard copies of anything you find interesting. Review the information you've collected, make a list of questions, and go exploring again to find the answers.

3) Travel. For coin collectors, I doubt there will ever be a satisfactory substitute for hands-on experience. Field trips are still required if your goal is to gain the broadest and most useful education. It's not a bad idea to leave your wallet at home, at first. Attend coin shows and coin club meetings, two efficient ways to gather huge amounts of knowledge in a hurry. Talk to other collectors and dealers. You'll be surprised at how eager some people are to help beginners and answer questions. I can't stress enough the advantages of the human resources available within our hobby. Not everyone with important knowledge to share has written a book.

4) Resist overconfidence. Remember that a little knowledge is like a little dynamite: Both can do considerable damage when carelessly used. So devise ways to measure your own competence before others do it for you. We all understand that slight, sometimes hardly noticeable, differences in the grade of a

coin can result in a huge difference in value. Likewise, minor discrepancies in knowledge often separate the savvy numismatist from others who only appear to be.

5) Be deliberate. The most common and consistent mistake new coin collectors make is buying too quickly without carefully considering their purchases. What's the hurry? Why do so many beginners feel they must rush into a hobby intended to last a lifetime? Every great coin collector I've known has learned patience, often the result of a difficult and costly lesson.

Knowledge is not the same as wisdom, but to fully enjoy your new hobby you'll need plenty of both.

*James Halperin is co-chairman of Heritage Rare Coin Galleries and Heritage Numismatic Auctions, of Dallas, Texas, the world's largest rare coin dealer and auctioneer. Jim has been one of the top coin traders in the world for the past 25 years. He is also the author of two best-selling futurism novels, *The Truth Machine* and *The First Immortal*.*

Links:

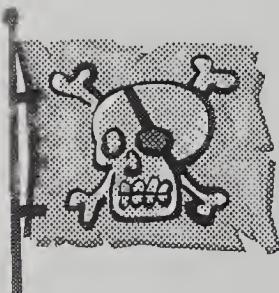
Heritage Rare Coin Galleries: <http://www.heritagecoin.com>

Heritage Numismatic Auctions: <http://www.heritagecoin.com/auctions/auctions.html>

The Truth Machine: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ISBN%3D0345412885/jameslhalpe>

The First Immortal: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0345421825/jameslhalpe>

Author photo: <http://www.heritagecoin.com/graphics/hrcgpix/halperin.jpg>



Little Johnny had a disappointed look on his face. "What's the matter, Honey?" asked his concerned mother. "They wouldn't let me in to see the pirate movie," sobbed the lad. "Why not, Sugar?" his mother replied. Johnny managed to choke out, "Because it was rated 'Arrhhh'"

We're still looking...

...for copies of the following issues of *The Quarterly* to complete our Editor's set of bound publications. If you have a copy you'd care to contribute, please email me at gburns@adelphia.net to be sure I still need it.

Thanks,
Editor Greg

1988	Winter
1989	Summer, Fall, Winter
1991	Summer
1993	Winter
1995	Winter
2000	No. 3



Membership Report...

...from your Corresponding Secretary, Walt Ostromecki

Individual members added:

David Shioji (sponsor—Ostromecki)
James Halperin <Sustaining>

Individual members dropped:

John Hoffman
Douglas Norwood
John Bergman
Norm Chrzanowcki
Mike Vanyur
Fred Lopoz, Jr.
Donn Pearlmann
Ed Hermann
Avi Elias
Sagi Solomon
Raymond Mann
Craig Rathkamp
Brian Silliman
Chris Allen
Patrick Shannon
Sandra Katzman Shannon
William Shannon
Jay Pinnell
William Cregan

Club members reinstated:

Oceanside/Carlsbad Coin Club

Club members dropped:

Society of International Numismatists
Downey Numismatists
Ventura County Coin Club
Redlands Coin Club
Santa Maria Coin Club
Heartland Coin Club

Disbanded clubs:

Los Angeles Coin Club



Individual members deceased:

Wishart Macfarren (age-99)

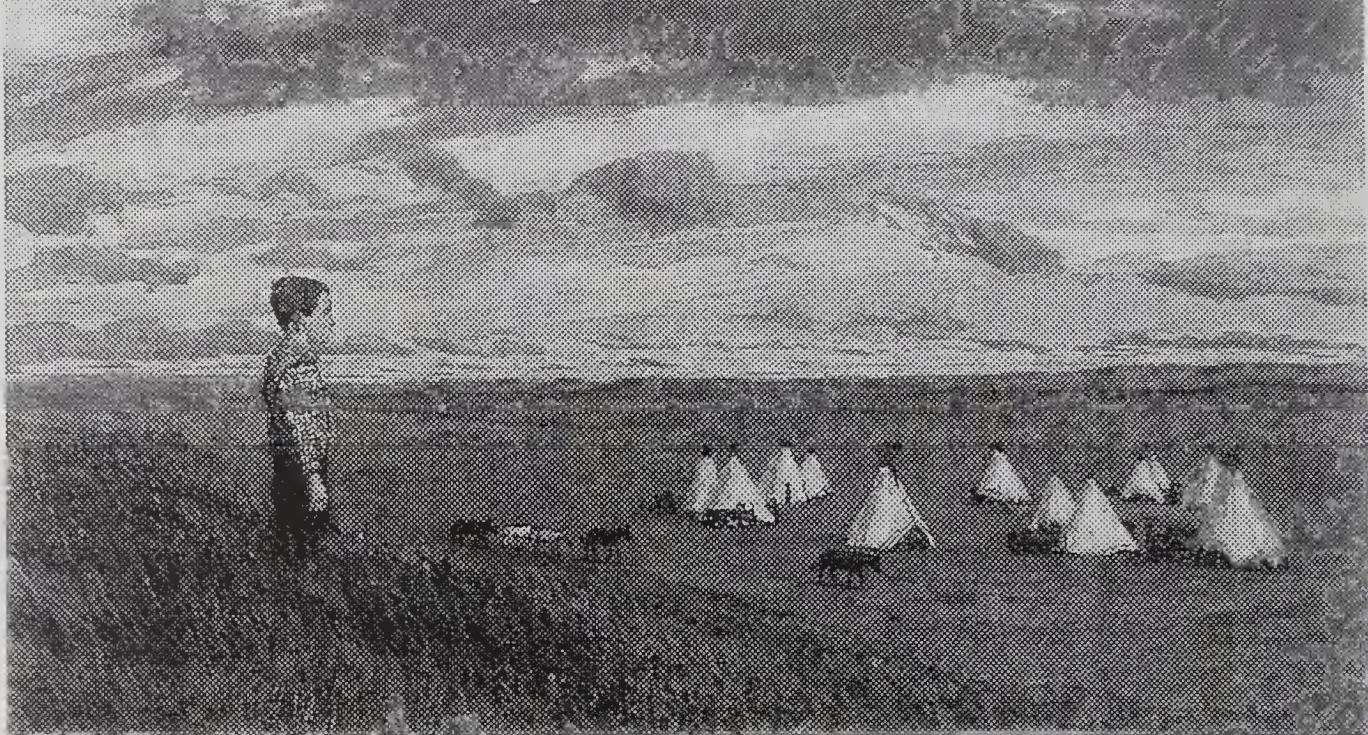
The Bottom Line...

Regular.....	101
Club.....	24
Sustaining	281
Life (Past Presidents)	16
Total Active Members	422

*Above: left to right—
Walt Ostromecki, Steve
Rycewicz, new NASC
Junior David Shioji,
and Wilfred Gable chat
with a visitor who
stopped by the YN table
at the June Long Beach
Coin Expo.*

The Buffalo Nickel

Taylor Morrison



The Book Contest—Answers

Here's the fifteen questions (*in italics*) from our last issue and their answers on the life and work of James Earle Fraser and the buffalo nickel. As the authority for the answers I've used those supplied by the author of the book, Taylor Morrison:

1. *What's the name of the buffalo on the coin?* Black Diamond.
2. *Why was the coin released in 1913 instead of the originally planned 1912?* A company called Hobbs Manufacturing interfered. They wanted Fraser to alter and flatten his designs so they would fit into coin slot machines they wanted to make. The machine would detect fake coins for subway turnstiles. It was never made, and no other coin machine company complained.
3. *What is the most famous variety of the Buffalo nickel?* The 1937D three-legged variety.
4. *What was the name of the town where Fraser grew up in South Dakota?* Mitchell.
5. *Why did the Fraser family move there?* Thomas Fraser, James' father, was a civil engineer working for the Chicago Milwaukee Railroad. They were building a line into the Black Hills.
6. *How old was Fraser when he designed the coin?* 36 Years old (he was born in 1876).
7. *Who taught Fraser medallic art?* Augustus Saint Gaudens.
8. *How much does a Buffalo nickel weigh?* 5 Grams.

9. *What were Fraser's original models made of and where are they today?* The models are made of plaster and bronze. They are in the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, The Smithsonian's Numismatic collection, The Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma, and a few private collections.
10. *What extremely famous sculpture did Fraser create before working on the Buffalo nickel?* The End of the Trail.
11. *Who were the three Chiefs and their tribes who Fraser studied for the coin?* Two Moons (a Cheyenne), Iron Tail (an Oglala Sioux), and Big Tree (a Kiowa).
12. *Where did Fraser make the clay studies he used of their faces?* His studio apartment in New York city. He lived in McDougal Alley in Greenwich Village, a small artist's colony.
13. *What is the main ingredient in the nickel alloy?* Copper.
14. *What motivated Fraser to portray a Chief and a buffalo on the coin?* He thought an Indian Chief and a buffalo were unique symbols to America, unlike the eagle. He wanted to link a plains Indian Chief and a buffalo on the coin, because they were linked together in life.
15. *What did the mint and Department of the Treasury officials ask Fraser to design before he came up with the Buffalo/Chief design?* They asked him to design a Lincoln nickel, which was weird because the popular Lincoln cent had been recently released.

...and the winner is: **Thomas M. Barosko** of Fox Lake, Illinois; he writes:

Dear Greg,

I, too, like what you are doing with the NASC Quarterly and I wish you continued success at the job. There have been several other good editors in the past, so you are in good company. Keep it up....

Thank You Sincerely <signed> Thomas M. Barosko

P.S.—Not having a computer, or using email, I will submit what I can to your quiz about one of my favorite coins, the Indian-Buffalo nickel, even if it is too late.

Oh no, Thomas, you weren't too late, and you've obviously done some homework as reflected by the quality of your answers, matching most of those from Taylor Morrison. I've mailed the book out to you and hope you enjoy it and are able to put it to good use as President of the Mundelein (Illinois) Coin Club, an organization of about 35 members.

For those of you who say, "I seem to remember a guy by the name of Thomas Barosko," you might recall him from his days in Southern California (up until he moved to Illinois in 1991). He was President of the Lawndale Coin Club 1981-1984, President of the Fountain Valley and Huntington Beach Coin Club 1987-1991, and helped in various capacities in the NASC throughout all of it.

To the rest of you who participated, thank you, and I hope you all enjoyed this little excursion into one of America's most distinctive issues.

Going's On

by Greg Burns

As I start writing this article it's the middle of summer, just now the end of July. The weather is beautiful and I know that in a couple of months it will start cooling down into the welcome respite of our Southern California Fall weather—leaves turning red, brown and gold, a chill creeping into the night, and the hint of our Winter weather to follow.

Guess I'll bring you up to date on some of the latest going's on. I went to the June 2nd meeting of the NASC Board of Directors. The usual crew was there, everyone bustling around before the start of the meeting with their "hello's" and handshakes.

I received many compliments on the look of *The Quarterly*, and several sharp-eyed eagles found various typos, misspellings and factual errors that had slipped in...nothing too egregious, thankfully. Now on to the meeting specifics:

Walt Ostromecki (our illustrious Corresponding Secretary) noted that many of our member clubs are neglecting to turn in their club information sheets. These are used to track mailing addresses, club officers and contact points. Some have invalid club NASC representatives (such as folks who are already elected officers of NASC—something not allowed by our bylaws). Walt followed up with a membership report. I'll try to include it and any follow-on information Walt

sends me somewhere in this issue, so look for it.

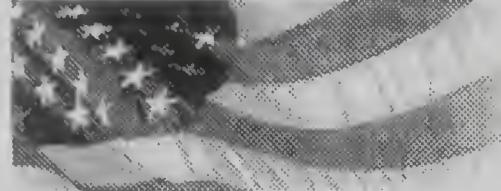
Kay Lenker gave a Treasurer's report. Seems like we have enough money to keep things going for the time being. Never hurts to bring in new members or new advertisers. All forms of payment welcome (well, almost).

Our Historian wasn't present at the meeting. I met Leonora Donald at the February Awards Banquet (what a feast that was!), but so far haven't seen her in the three Board Meetings I've attended. It will be interesting to see what materials are available to the association. If possible, I'd like to do an article in the future on this topic, or perhaps an eager (and knowledgeable) reader would like to take on this task. Hmm, something for the future.

Nona Moore brought everyone up to date on the latest Policies & Procedures manual, and I got my copy updated. Nona would like some input on the manual, and has much material to cover at the next meeting of the P&P Committee. Nona mentioned that the NASC Literary Awards should have a wider audience—see the item elsewhere in this issue on awards nominations. And on that note...

Joyce Kuntz said that the meeting of the NASC Awards Committee would be in January, and she'll be actively seeking nominations for the Goodson, Junior Achievement, and Outstanding Speaker awards, as well as others...again, see elsewhere in this issue for specifics on nominating

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someone for the many awards we have (and we do have a lot).

Kay Lenker (our ANA Representative) mentioned that the ANA Representative program was going to be revised in the future. Apparently they (the ANA) are thinking about shifting around some of the boundaries of the Regional Coordinators. Kay said she was getting ready for the big ANA shindig in New York.

Don Foster reported that he was making plans for the February Awards Banquet. It will likely be in Arcadia, but the committee will focus on nailing down the location in the coming months. A vote was taken and passed on holding the event in the afternoon.

Lee Kuntz and Roy Iwata (Golden State Coin Show Representatives) reported that the GSCS/CSNA medallion would be of the Pony Express "Opening the West". The design was currently at the diesinker making patterns. It was designed by Alex Shagin and Tom Fitzgerald.

Roy Iwata announced that he had distributed the Gold Benefit Drawing tickets. He apparently made a pretty good deal on the coins too. He bought when the price was around \$290 an ounce, and as of 7/26 it closed at \$302.80. It was hovering around the \$325 level at the time of the meeting. Hope a lot of tickets sold so that all our member clubs rake in the cash.

Kay Lenker (heading up the planning for the GSCS) gave a briefing on committee progress and followed-up

the NASC Board Meeting with a short committee meeting to go over some specific action items for the show. She noted that she had provided info to *The Quarterly* for publication (see your last issue—thank you very much), and commented on the "Coins for Kids" table. Of course, you'll already have attended the GSCS by the time you read this, so you'll already know what a terrific success it's been. Kay mentioned that the CSNA had donated \$500 to the "Coins for Kids" table, and Lee Kuntz made a motion to match that. It was quickly seconded and passed unanimously.

Speaking of the GSCS, Joyce Kuntz mentioned that the banquet would not be held at Cocos this year, but rather at the Holiday Inn in Arcadia. I'm planning on going and will try and include a few items from that in this issue. Joyce mentioned all the good things on the menu (top sirloin, breast of chicken, etc.) and made my mouth water. It will be held pool-side, so this will be something new. We'll see if it's any better than the indoors banquets of days gone by.

Harold Katzman couldn't make it to the meeting, so I had no further info on the status of the medals and bars.

Joyce Kuntz also brought up the subject of the NASC medal now under design and manufacture. The theme is "Discovering New Worlds" and was designed by Phil Iverson. He based the design on a Norse American medal of 1925. Wilfred Gamble asked if we

made a profit on medals, and Tom Fitzgerald reminded everyone of the Board's past decision to have one medal every two years.

Tom Fitzgerald had nothing to report as the Grievance Chair (thank goodness), a position he was again strong-armed into taking.

There was some discussion on when to hold the next Board Meeting. We finally settled on 9:00 the morning of the last day of GSCS. Not everybody was thrilled with that (early rising and long commutes and all), but it seemed the compromise position that resulted in the fewest people suffering.

Sally Marx, our Speaker's Bureau Chair wasn't present, so there's no news from that quarter.

Don Foster again stood up as the Chair of the Ways and Means Committee. He pitched his mugs again. I feel sorry for him. His garage sounds like it's been taken completely over by these things. See the ad elsewhere in this issue and buy some. Buy a lot of them. Really. He needs the space.

I relayed that we had picked up some additional advertising revenue (see all our supporting advertisers throughout this issue and thank them) and passed along some checks for ads to Kay, our Treasurer. I spoke briefly about my plan to use a new printer (see your last issue for their debute), and probably mumbled something about the website (www.NASC.net). I also promised to hold up a few pages of this issue of *The Quarterly* so that I could include some material from the GSCS and the banquet to be held that weekend (our normal material deadline for this issue is August 15th, a couple of weeks before the events.)

After all the committee Chairs

had reported on their activities the floor was opened to "Other Agenda" and "Old Business" items:

Bill Grant mentioned that somewhere between 150 and 200 quarter boards were given to Walt Ostromiecki along with NASC decals for distribution, an activity already taking place.

It was mentioned that we still were behind in giving Ethel Lenhert a formal resolution (you know, a gilt certificate with fancy words) making here our "Banquet Chairman Emeritus". I don't know if this was ever taken care of, but obviously as of the date I sit here writing this it would have to be posthumously awarded if not given recently.

The membership mailing list seems to be working okay. It appears that Walt Ostromiecki keeps it on a computer database and he occasionally mails me print-outs noting any updates. It would be helpful to have it in digital form so I don't have to re-type it or make other errors, but hey, one step at a time.

There really was a lot of bustling and hustling going on at the meeting. I strongly encourage member club NASC Representatives and the general NASC membership to attend. You can always find out when the next meeting is going to be (and where) by going to the association's website at www.NASC.net. I promise you won't get bored, and if you're so inclined there's always some kind of activity in need of a helping hand. See you there...

—Editor Greg



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July Rarities—Pre ANA NYC	July 31, 2002
Kingswood Coin Auctions—The Jackson Sale	August 8, 2002
B&M Express Internet Auction	August 15, 2002
B&M Express Internet Auction	September 15, 2002
September Rarities—Beverly Hills, CA	September 22, 2002
Kingswood Coin Auctions—The Keatsage Sale	October 3, 2002
B&M Express Internet Auction	October 15, 2002
November Sale—Baltimore Coin and Currency Convention	November 7-9, 2002
B&M Express Internet Auction	November 15, 2002
B&M Express Internet Auction	December 15, 2002
January Rarities—Orlando, Florida	January 7, 2003
B&M Express Internet Auction	January 15, 2003
B&M Express Internet Auction	February 15, 2003
Kingswood Coin Auctions—The Littleton Sale	March 6, 2003
March Sale—Baltimore Coin and Currency Convention	March 13-15, 2003
B&M Express Internet Auction	March 15, 2003

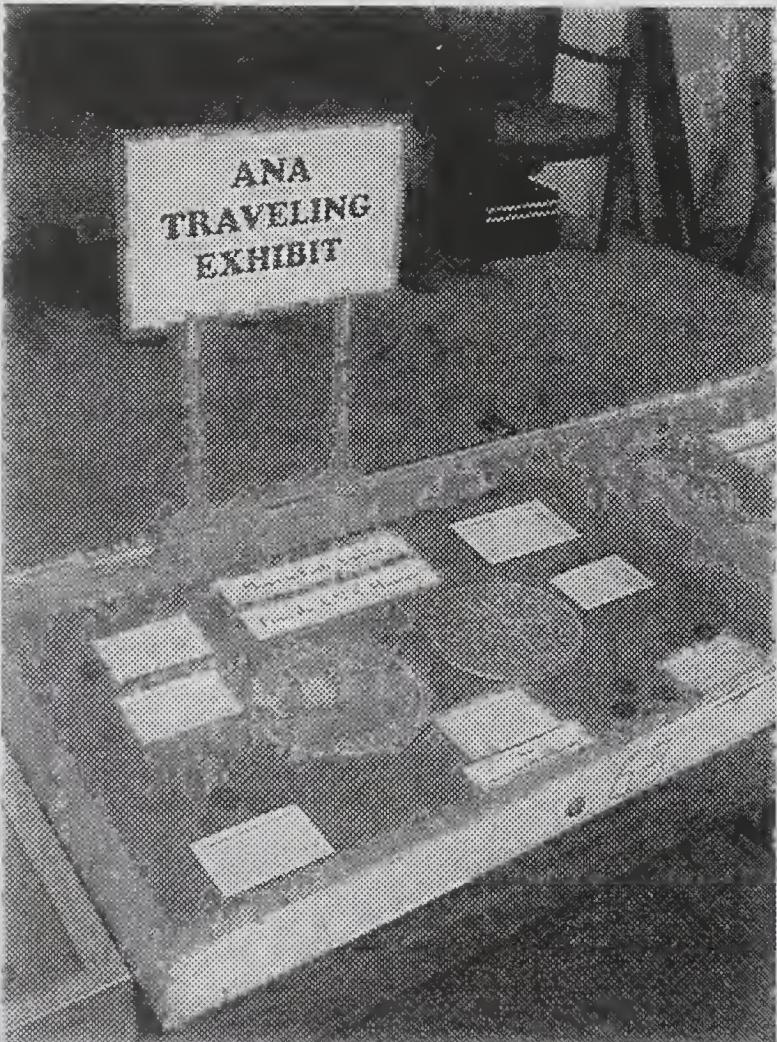
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The State Sh

The Golden State Coin Show was August 24 and 25 at the Arcadia Masonic Center. The following pages show the highlights of the weekend—all of the joys that make a coin show a success: a bourse packed with interesting exhibits, entertaining events for youngsters, educational exhibits, and of course, the GOLD DRAGONS. I'm afraid we only have a few pages to cover the fun in, so this will have to be brief.

From top left, clockwise: Virginia Baber and Dorothy Baber were among those who helped with registration; Dorothy Baber and her son are entranced by the flashy pilot wheat-backed cents at the "Coins for Education" exhibit (there was a 1909 VDB in there somewhere); Iversen smilingly opens the show in front of NASC and CSNA banners; and the American Numismatic Association (ANA) provided an interesting exhibit on early American coppers.

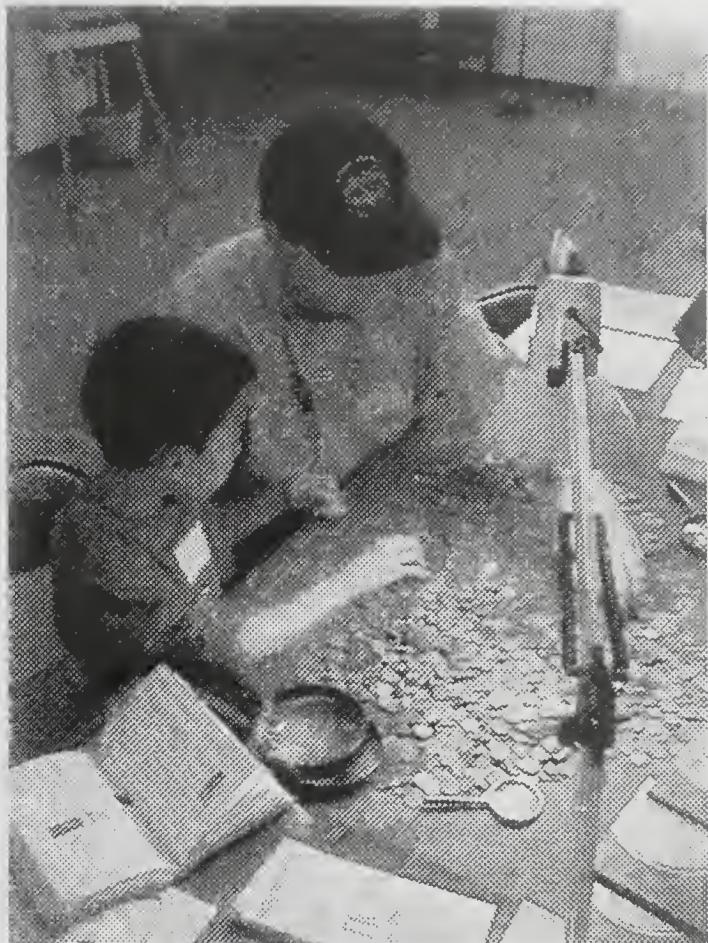
According to Bourse Chairman George Gandy, the participating dealers were enthusiastic about the attendance and activity at the show. They sold over \$5000 in coins on Saturday.

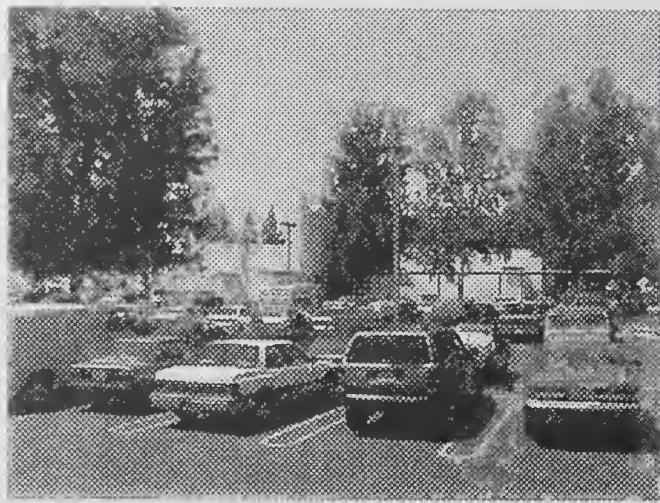
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The parking lot was jammed when I showed up at noon on Saturday. There were only a few spaces left, and I felt lucky to find one.

The NASC medal was available for sale. NASC President Phil Iversen's motto of "Discover New Worlds" graces the bold and dramatic design. They're available in aluminum bronze, antiqued bronze (shown), and silver. A set of the four metals is \$34, and I believe the bronze ones go for something like \$2-3.

Below, the bourse floor was as packed as the parking lot. The room was crowded with a sell-out of the fifty-five available dealer tables. I hope they all did the kind of business that will ensure they return next year! There was an lot of hubbub and murmuring going on as those in the crowd poked through dealer's stock books, rifled through stacks of paper money, and generally made like a herd of truffle hunters rooting around for interesting buys.

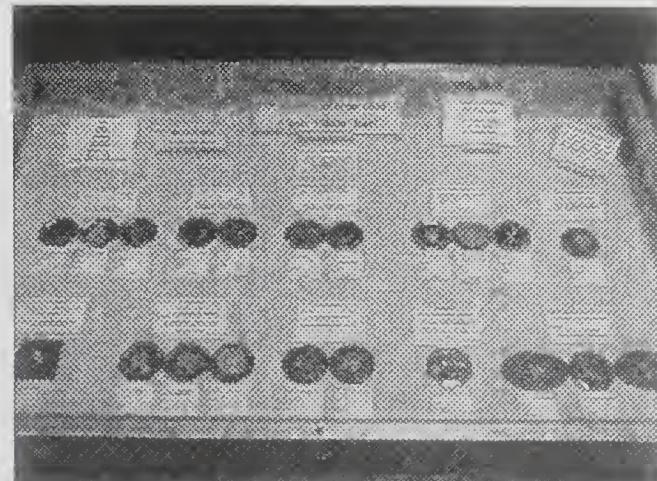
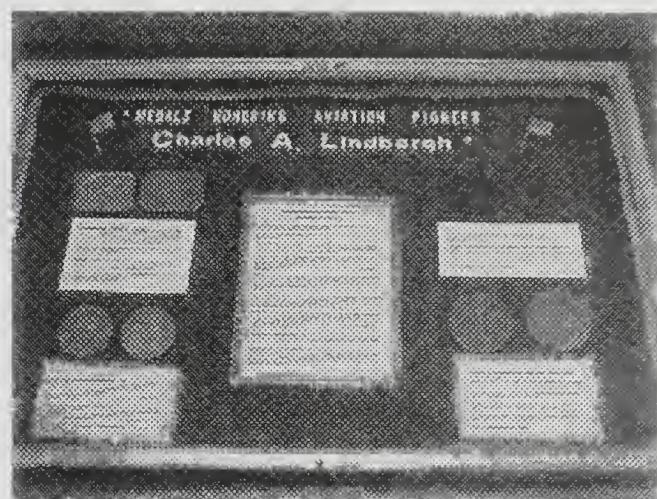
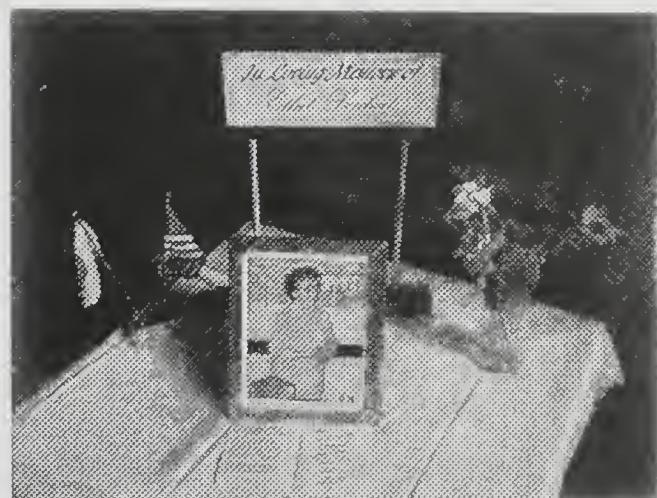


The "Coins for Kids" table was staffed by David and Nancy Nichols with many activities for young people to enjoy. They had state quarter design activities, attribution practice materials, searching through a pile of Lincoln wheat-backed cents looking for a 1909 VDB, and a few other things that snagged youthful passers-by.

Joyce Kuntz set up just inside the entrance to the show a kind remembrance of Ethel Lenhert (see Tom Fitzgerald's tribute elsewhere in this issue).

The exhibit tables had many interesting displays. There's a list of winners on www.NASC.net, but the two shown here were the "Best of Show" on Charles Lindbergh material by William Grant, and "A Bad 'Error' Day" by Bill Nash with took the "People's Choice" award.

The exciting gold benefit drawing had 35 gold coins to bestow (see the website at www.NASC.net for a complete list of winners).





Top left—Nona Moore presented the invocation at the Awards Banquet.

Above—Dorothy Baber chats with Alex Shagin (2002 Outstanding Numismatic Speaker.)

Left—it was announced during the banquet that NASC members Jim Hunt and Lee Kuntz (pictured) would be a part of the design selection committee for the upcoming 2005 California quarter.

Below—the Awards Banquet was a sell-out affair, and no wonder, in typical southern California fashion we took advantage of our mild August weather to enjoy the poolside amenities of the Arcadia Holiday Inn. The food was great and the company entertainingly incomparable.

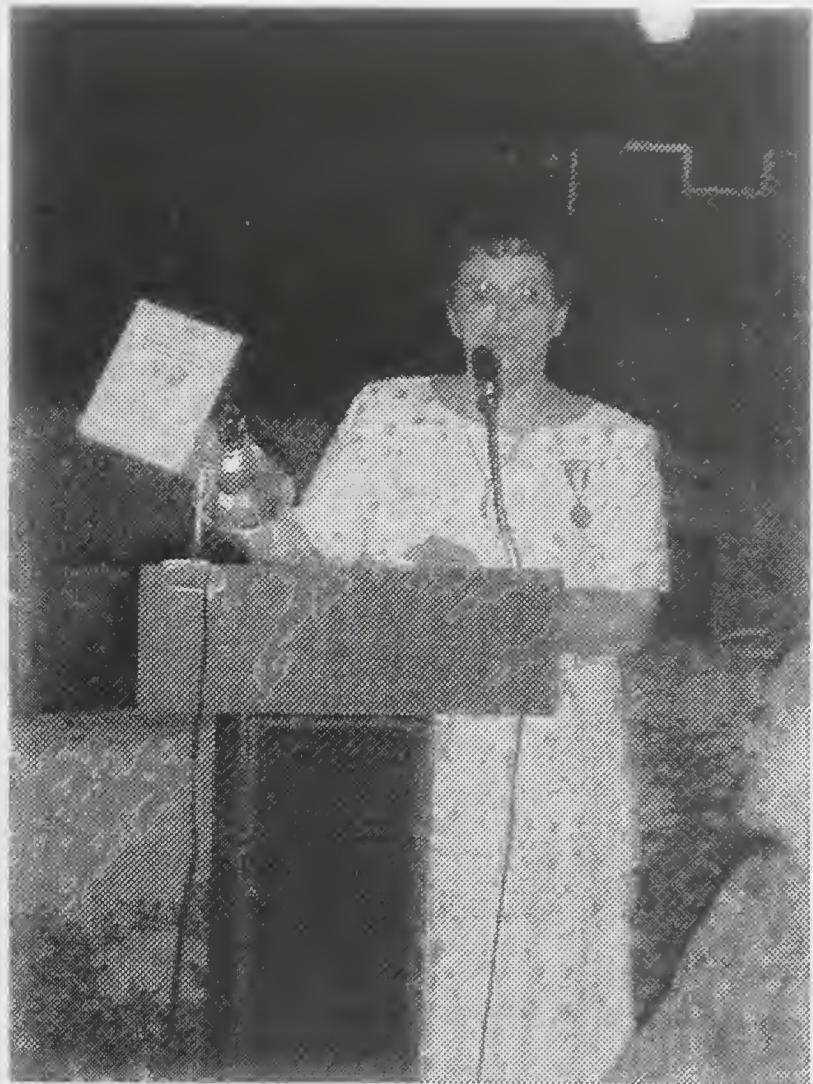




Above—Don and Terry Foster prepare for the presentations by setting out the awards (one of which is pictured at bottom.)

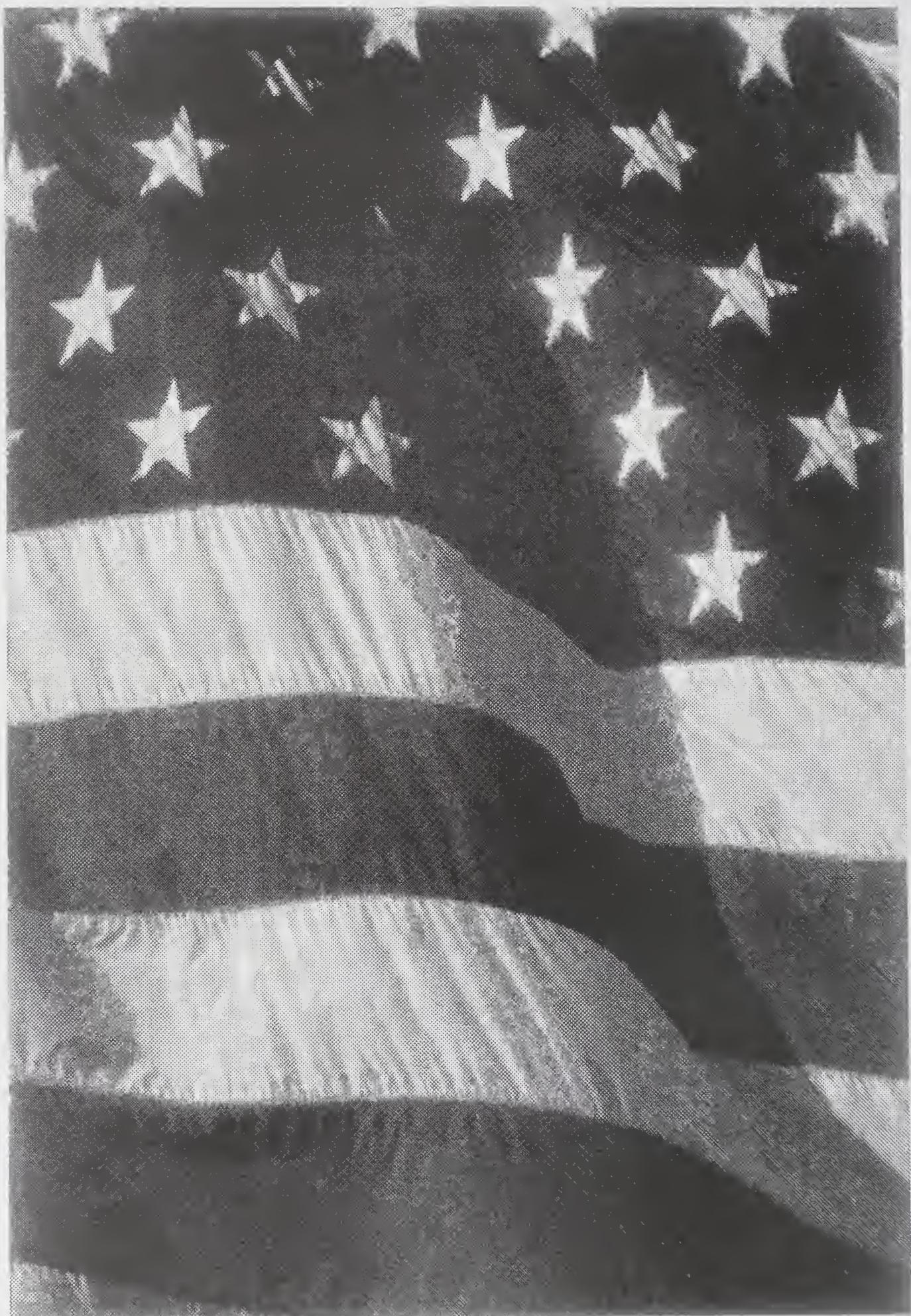
Top right—ANA CFO Ruthann Brettell entertained us with her tales of ANA high jinks.

Below right—Dorothy Baber presents to Gary Bee-
don the well-deserved title of
“Numismatic Ambassador”
conferred by Numismatic
News for Gary’s “...dedicated,
selfless devotion to coin col-
lecting goals”. Way to go,
Gary!



The U.S. Flag and it's History

by Anon



The earliest notice of a NEW ENGLAND FLAG emblematic of the Union of more than one colony in 1686 is a field of red with a white square upper left, having a white cross from left to right, top to bottom. The globe in the first quarter of this square alludes to America, which was commonly called the "New World."

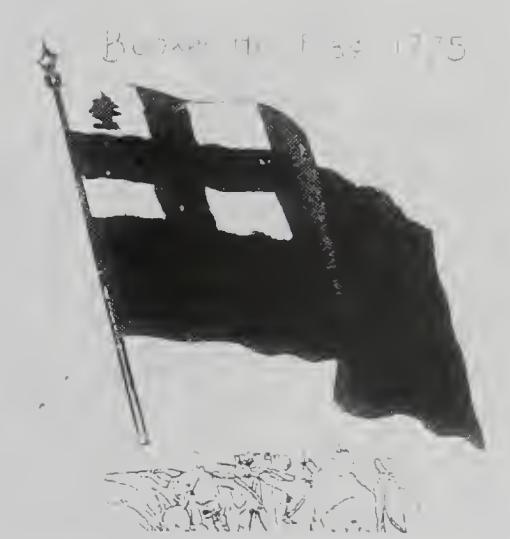
In 1774 the TAUNTON FLAG in Massachusetts (two years before the Declaration of Independence) was a Union flag and it unfurled with "Liberty and Union" inscribed thereon. This particular flag has historic value because it was the first to wave with that motto. It has a red-white-blue United Kingdom flag in an upper left square on a red field.

1775 gave us the BUNKER HILL FLAG which was the standard the Colonists carried at that battle on June 17, 1775. It is a navy blue field with a red cross up, down and across in the upper left corner square with a tree in the first quarter.

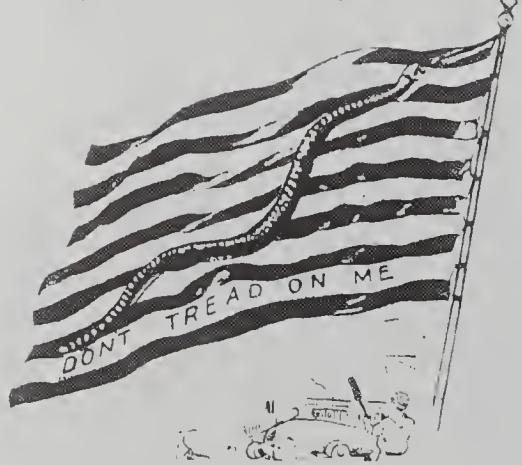
The PINE TREE FLAG of the Navy came into use in 1775 also. It was the earliest use of the pine tree on an American flag, July 18, 1775. The floating batteries which opened fire on the British at Boston in October, 1775, displayed this flag. It has a white field with "An Appeal to Heaven" across the upper portion and a pine tree adorns the center.

The RATTLESNAKE FLAG with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, became very popular early in 1776. Commodore Hopkins adopted such with a rattlesnake upper left corner to lower right, with the motto "Don't Tread on Me" across the lower portion.

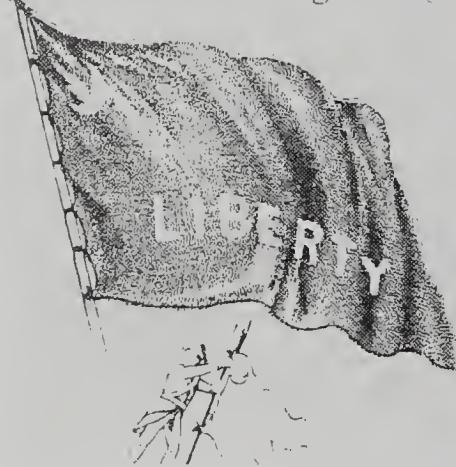
The most famous of flags used in the South at the start of the Revolutionary War was the CRESCENT FLAG in 1776. It was a light blue field with



Rattlesnake Flag 1775



Liberty Flag



Grand Union Flag 1776



Betsy Ross Flag 1776



"Liberty" in white letters access the lower section and a white crescent in upper left corner. The exploit of Sergeant Jasper, in rescuing the flag after it had been shot away at the Battle of Fort Moultrie, has ever since been celebrated.

In 1776, THE GRAND UNION FLAG was variously called THE UNION FLAG, THE GRAND UNION FLAG, and the GREAT UNION FLAG. The display of this standard before Washington's Army marked an era in the affairs of the Colonies, as it was the first to be raised that symbolized the Union of the Thirteen Colonies. Alternated red and white stripes make it up with the United Kingdom flag in red-white-blue in a square at upper left.

The first AMERICAN FLAG adopted by Congress in 1777 was made by Betsy Ross under instructions of a committee composed of: George Washington, Robert Morris, and George Ross. This flag was first used at the Battle of Brandywine on September 14, 1777, and is known as THE BETSY ROSS FLAG. It has alternate red and white stripes with thirteen white stars on a blue field in an upper left square. Finally in April 1818, Congress passed an Act to establish the FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES. Thirteen stripes alternated red and white and twenty stars, white on a blue field, and is known as THE FLAG OF TWENTY STARS AND THIRTEEN STRIPES, and it remains the same today with the exception of additional stars upon admission of new states into our Union.

A flag is a piece of cloth or bunting which varies in size, color, and design. It is used as an ensign, a symbol, standard, signal, and especially as a National Emblem.

Since 9-11, patriotism is enjoying a resurgence, and when we fly the flag we represent our country with exuberance

and pride: our freedom is embodied in it.
LONG MAY IT WAVE!

In closing, a flag collector - or enthusiast - is known as a VEXILLOLOGIST. Perhaps some of you will search for coins, tokens, medals, postcards with flags on them — for a school project — personal enjoyment — club/show displays. THEN YOU HAVE BECOME A NUMISMATIC VEXILLOLOGIST!

Bibliography:

Antique Trader

Tormont Webster's "Illustrated Encyclopedia Dictionary.

Chase & Sanborn Coffees' brochure
®1912.

*Miscellaneous unknown clippings
from overflowing files.*



CHASE & SANBORN'S
COFFEES

CHASE & SANBORN'S
COFFEES

SEAL
CHASE & SANBORN'S
COFFEES

CHASE & SANBORN'S
COFFEES

CHASE & SANBORN'S
COFFEES

CHASE & SANBORN'S
COFFEES

CHOICEST PRIVATE GROWTHS

The HISTORY OF
THE
American Flag

The author writes: "I am enclosing a copy of the flags that were in the Chase and Sanborn coffees' brochure in case you want [them]... Incidentally, [the artwork off that brochure and MANY others [were done by] my husband's grandfather...at Providence Litho in Rhode Island."

Club News

by Kay Edgerton Lenker, NLG
P.O. Box 6909
San Diego, CA 92166



BAY CITIES COIN CLUB Beginning in May the meetings on the third Sunday started at 1:00 pm. The program in May celebrated Mother's Day with WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS. June's theme was MILITARY IN NUMISMATICS and July's was NUMISMATIC HEROES. The newsletter does not list any speakers on these topics but members are invited to share material on the topic chosen by the editor. Phil Iversen, who edits the bulletin, has given the following talks recently: - May at Culver City - 1998 ANA Convention in Portland, OR; and Covina - 1996 ANA Convention in Denver, CO.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY will meet at the Golden State Coin Show. NASC President Phil Iversen will speak on exonumia connected to P.T. Barnum & Ringling Brothers Circus. The Society also sponsors exonumia speakers for the CSNA Educational Symposia. On Saturday, October 5th at the 3rd Annual CSNA Northern California Symposium at Fort Mason in San Francisco there will be two speakers on exonumia - Jerry Schimmel will discuss "Food Stamp Change" and "Sales Tax Tokens". Ken Hallenbeck will speak on LESHIER DOLLARS on the same program.

COVINA COIN CLUB Alex Shagin spoke on Medals at the June meeting. The 42nd annual COIN-O-RAMA will be held April 27, 2003. Vice President Martin Miller presented a new program "COINS OF MANY SHAPES AND SIZES". Member Bill Nash has been selected as the winner of the A.N.A. National Coin Week Award. He received a plaque and a full scholarship to attend the 2003 A.N.A summer seminar in Colorado Springs.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS May had a 50/50 auction with Del Rosa Stamp & Coin featuring 100 lots. In April Don McCue

spoke on the Lincoln Shrine updating everyone on the past two years. July's program was Other Hobbies with a nice assortment of displays. August will be a Mini Super Auction with 100 lots.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB It was a great time of SHOW AND TELL in May. Oded Paz gave a program on ELONGATED CENTS in June. New officers were installed in July with President Sandy Mazel, Treasurer Joe Purnell and Board members Mary Yahalom, Viesturs Zagars, Jerry Yahalom, Tom Redmond, Earl Fritscher and Steve Rycewicz. August was the White Elephant sale to support the club's coffers.

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB Les Watson gave a discussion on BRANCH MINT COINAGE in June. Les had slides and brought examples of coins from all of our mints. July was annual Bourse night and had 11 tables set up. Many attendees said that they bought as much as they sold. August speaker will be Jeff Stahl presenting a program on MEXICAN PAPER MONEY.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS had Other Hobbies for June. July was the club's 29th anniversary with a catered luncheon at Dot Williams home. The club is having a membership drive with Don Doskocil in the lead but Mary Morrow closing in fast. Winner will receive a five peso gold coin at the December meeting.

LITTON COIN CLUB (to be renamed to Northrop-Grumman Coin Club) Program for June was a video entitled SECRETS OF THE U.S. MINT that was featured on the Discovery Channel. July's program was FOCUS ON GOLD. All members were asked to bring something of interest related to the topic. August will be a COIN GRADING CLINIC conducted by Phil Iversen. We are settled in a new meeting place in Building 30.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB Walter Ostromecki spoke on THE WEAKEST LINK: THE STATE QUARTERS VERSION at the June meeting. Jerry and Mary Yahalom gave a program on CALIFORNIA MEMORABILIA in July. Members manned a table at the Long Beach Expo and answered queries and directed those interested to area clubs.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB Randy Briggs spoke on the ELEPHANT COINS OF GEORGE III at the May meeting. Randy is twice past-president of the club and has been collecting the interesting 1802-1820 Ceylon series for years. Kevin Akin, club president, spoke on SACAJAWEA'S COUSINS in June. The annual Coin and Collectible show will be April 5 & 6, 2003 at The Meadows.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, INC. June meeting was a picnic in the park and it was "brown bag" with members supplying their own food to enjoy with the companionship of their fellows. It was also Other Hobby which brought out quite a few different collections. As it was Birthday night members enjoyed cake supplied by one of our out-of-town members, Paul Whitnah. In July Ginny Bourke discussed Augustin Iturbide, the self-proclaimed Emperor of Mexico. He had many alliances and wanted Mexico free from Spain—he moved to Europe in 1823. Rex Salmon will be the speaker in September.

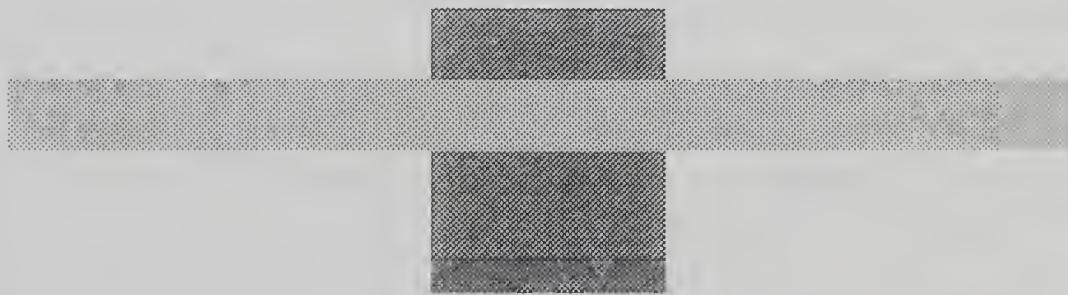
SANTA ANA COIN CLUB Jerry Kleeb gave a program on Philippine-American currency in June. Leopold of Austria, known as "Leo the Hogmouth", was the subject of Kay Lenker's illustrated talk in May. Kay also brought along representative pieces of his coinage. Gary Beedon presented a program on Turkey in July.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB informs the members of the program and speaker with postcards. Details are not available. June was a video tape on SO CALLED DOLLARS. July's program was SILVER ROUNDS with Bob Smythe. August will again be SO CALLED DOLLARS.

UPLAND COIN CLUB Bill Grant gave his program on THE OTHER SIDE OF LINDBERGH in May. Bill has published this story in the recent CalCoin News. June was mostly Show and Tell as the speaker didn't arrive. Martin Miller spoke in July on an undisclosed topic.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB Our 38th Anniversary "Gold & Pizza Party" was celebrated heartily by members and guests. Nine past presidents were present and all ten door prizes were two peso gold pieces. In June Steve Gorman gave a program on attributing and valuing CALIFORNIA TOKENS. The topic for July was TONED COINS - BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS presented by Dan Kubota. Jeff Klemzak spoke on COINS FOUND IN ROLLS in August.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB saw a video titled ERRORS AND VARIETIES narrated by Don Bonser in June. Members brought a coin or collection in July for SHOW ME THE MONEY. August will have a video movie titled THE ELGIN COMMEMORATIVE HALF-DOLLAR AND THE PIONEER MEMORIAL with Robert Van Ryzin.



Congratulations to the Covina Coin Club!

This just in... The Covina Coin Club won the American Numismatic Association's (ANA) 2002 National Coin Week Award, which was announced at the ANA 111th Anniversary Convention in New York City.

The Covina Coin Club celebrated National Coin Week with a six-week display and a "kid's table" at the Arcadia Public Library, leading up to and including the seven-day celebration. The exhibit was prepared by club member Bill

Nash and featured the many faces found on world numismatic items, showing history through the people and places depicted on coins. More than 600 children visiting the library and looking at the display were asked to answer questions about the coins and encouraged to bring their answers to the club's Coin-A-Rama on Sunday, April 28, where they received a variety of numismatic prizes. ANA Governor and club member Kay Edgerton Lenker accepted the award on behalf of the club.

Directory of Member Clubs

Please review your club's information. Changes may be sent by a club officer via mail to the editor at P.O. Box 2031, Glendora, CA 91740, or by email to: gburns@adelphia.net.

Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles (ACCLA)—Meets 2nd Sunday, 1:30 p.m., Balboa Mission Town Hall shopping center (between barber shop & beauty supply), 16916 San Fernando Mission Blvd., Granada Hills; Mailing Address: Ralph Marx, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

Bay Cities Coin Club (BCCC)—Meets 3rd Sunday, 1:00 p.m., Santa Monica Public Library, 6th and Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

California Exonumist Society (CES)—Meets quarterly at Golden State Coin Show, CSNA Conventions and at an all-day show in June or July; Mailing Address: Kay Edgerton Lenker, P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166.

California State Numismatic Association (CSNA)—Meets twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; Mailing Address: Dennis Halladay, 20567 Nathan Dr., Riverside, CA 92508.

Covina Coin Club (CCC)—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:45 p.m., Covina Park Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mailing Address: Helen Desens, 282 W. Bygrove St., Covina, CA 91722.

Culver City Coin Club (CCCC)—Meets 2nd Thursday, 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Building, Urupan Room, Culver and Overland, Culver City; Mailing Address: Steve Demmer, P.O. Box 813, Culver City, CA 90232.

Full Step Nickel Club (FSNC)—Call for local meeting dates and locations; (818) 841-2959; Mailing Address: Darrell Crane, President, P.O. Box 10909, Burbank, CA 91510.

Fontana United Numismatists (FUN)—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., First Presbyterian Church, 9260 Mango Ave. (& Randall), Fontana; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92334.

Glendale Coin Club (GCC)—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., CAL FED, 2350 Honolulu Blvd., Glendale; Mailing Address: Greg Burns, 327 Delaware Road, Burbank, CA 91504; email: gburns@adelphia.net.net

Greater Orange County Coin Club (GOCCC)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Costa Mesa Neighborhood Community Center, Fairview Room, 1845 Park, Costa Mesa; Mailing Address: Bill Pannier, 123 N. Raymond, Fullerton, CA 92631.

Hemet Numismatists (HN)—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 51, Homeland, CA 92548.

Israel Numismatic Society/Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles (INS/ICCLA)—Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westside Jewish Community Center—Founders Room, 5870 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles; Mailing Address: 6266 Drexel Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90048.

Leisure World Coin Club (LWCC)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mailing Address: Richard Precker, 13240 Twin Hills Drive, #44F, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

Long Beach Coin Club (LBCC)—Meets 1st Monday, 7:00 p.m., Millikan High School Cafeteria, 2800 Snowden Ave., Long Beach; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.

Northern California Numismatic Association (NCNA)—Meets in annual convention each July, presently in Concord, CA, Mailing Address: Michael Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

Northrop-Grumman Coin Club (NGCC)—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., 5500 Canoga Avenue, Building 30, APD Engineering Conference Room, Woodland Hills; Mailing Address: Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365; email: wlwegner@msn.com

Oceanside/Carlsbad Coin Club—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., Garrison Elementary School, 4100 Garrison St., Oceanside; Mailing Address: Kokoszka, 4777 Claire Dr., Oceanside, CA 92057.

Sacramento Valley Coin Club (SVCC)—Meets 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., North Highlands; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816.

San Bernardino County Coin Club (SBCCC)—Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m. (except November which is 1st Thursday), San Bernardino County Museum, Fisk Auditorium (1-10 & California Street to Museum), 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2745, San Bernardino, CA 92406.

San Diego Numismatic Society (SDNS)—Meets 1st Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard St., San Diego; Mailing address: Hunt, 1183 Niles Ave., Chula Vista, CA 91911-3720.

Santa Ana Coin Club (SACC)—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Tustin Senior Center, 200 South "C" St., Tustin; Mailing Address: Kenneth Arnold, 11330 Bluebell Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

Santa Barbara Coin Club (SBCC)—Meets 4th Monday (except July and December), 7:30 p.m., MacKenzie Park, Recreation Room, Las Positas Road at McCaw Ave., Santa Barbara; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 6205, Santa Barbara, CA 93160.

Society of International Numismatists (SIN)—Meets 2nd Sunday, 2:00 p.m., Santa Monica Public Library, Sixth and Santa Monica, Santa Monica; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

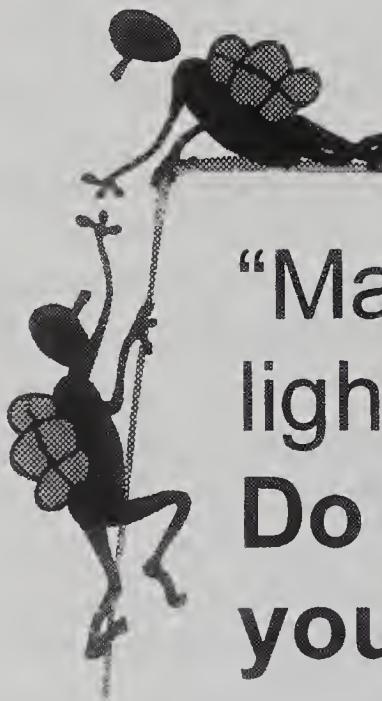
Tustin Coin Club (TCC)—Meets 1st Friday, 7:30 p.m., Tustin Senior Center, 200 South “C” Street, Tustin; Mailing Address: Bob Smythe, 22441 Forest Hill, Lake Forest, CA 92630-3219.

Upland Coin Club (UCC)—Meets 3rd Saturday, 7:00 p.m., Magnolia Recreation Center, 651 W. 15th Street, Upland; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1306, Garden Grove, CA 92842-1306.

Verdugo Hills Coin Club (VHCC)—Meets 2nd Monday, 7:15 p.m., California Federal Bank, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043.

West Valley Coin Club (WVCC)—Meets 4th Sunday, 1:00 p.m., Van Nuys Sherman Oaks Senior Citizen Center, 5040 Van Nuys Blvd., Sherman Oaks; Mailing Address: Walter Ostromecki, P.O. Box 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412.

Whittier Coin Club (WCC)—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., Casa Whittier Retirement Home, (number?) Jordan Ave., Whittier; Mailing Address: 540 Teakwood Ave., La Habra, CA 90631.



**“Many hands make
light work”...
Do you volunteer at
your club?**

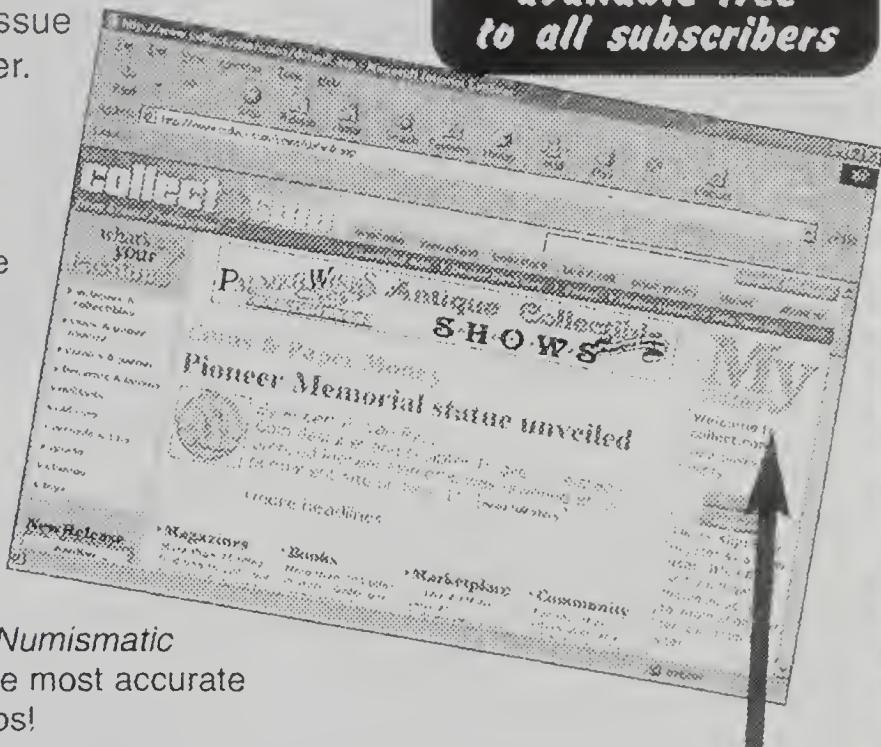
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Some Observations on a Tiffin Token

By Greg Burns

(Note: this article was originally published in The Journal, a publication of The Canadian Numismatic Association, Vol. 39, No. 2 [3/94]. When I started to put it together for The Quarterly, I found that I was missing the chart of token weights referred to in the article. I had misplaced the file, and didn't replace it until recently; therefore it may not match the one originally published—but it's close enough for the purpose of illustrating a point. I also made some new and improved scans of the tokens and did some other minor editing...hope you like it.)

I've been collecting Canadian colonial tokens for several years now. As a United States citizen and resident of the southern coast of California, my collection grows slowly because I'm so far from much of the Canadian collecting scene, but my interest level remains high because of the many different kinds of tokens, the many different issuers, and the various historical circumstances surrounding each of the series.

I recently had the pleasure to acquire a group of Tiffin tokens¹, a series to which I hadn't had a lot of exposure or experience. I spent many happy hours going over all of the tokens in the lot comparing the seller's attributions to the written descriptions of Doctor Eugene Courteau (the late nineteenth and early twentieth century authority on many of the various Canadian issues). An interesting series, I was soon pulling out pre-



Coin A
Obverse



Coin B
Obverse

*Coin A
Reverse*



*Coin B
Reverse*



viously acquired samples of the Tiffin tokens from my collection so that I could try attributing them by Courteau's numbers myself.

In dealing with the die pair listed by Courteau as number 24 I noticed with pleasure that I had one specimen in particular that was in a fine state of preservation and was an excellent example of the coiners' art. The devices were comparatively well engraved (considering the series) and clear, and the die pair diagnostics matched Courteau's description perfectly. Somewhat on a sour note, I noticed I also had four other specimens that, while they matched the written description for number 24 pretty well, were rather scruffy looking. They also had disconcerting differences that made me wonder if this group of four might not be a different variety altogether.

The dissimilarities noted from the first token were:

- a. the four had heavy bubbling on the obverse and light bubbling on the reverse,
- b. they also had differences in acorns and leaves on the obverse wreath from the first token,
- c. there were slight differences in

the folds of the obverse drapery, and

- d. the two groups had markedly different weights.

I've pictured the two coins here in the article; the one with the pristine look labeled as Coin "A" and the one with bubbling, etc. marked as Coin "B". Notice the additional acorns on the Coin B (picture on page 39) as well as the extensive bubbles that rise above the surface of the token.

However, despite the differences, the more I looked at all of them the more I noticed some very strong similarities that I wasn't able to ignore:

- a. the quantity and orientation of reverse cannonballs were exactly the same, as was,
- b. the position of the chignon on the allegorical figure of Commerce in relation to the "Y" of "HALFPENNY",
- c. the three daisies in the cornucopia,
- d. the recut "P" in "HALFPENNY" to the upper right of the letter, and
- e. some indefinable, but nagging look of kinship present on the obverses.

The more I looked at the two different reverses, especially the cannonballs, the more convinced I was that at least

the reverse die that had struck the two groups of tokens had been the same. After a period of hours (at least it seemed that long) I started making measurements to the nearest .1 millimeter (four thousandths of an inch for those of you without a handy calculator) on the obverses to satisfy myself as to whether it was or was not the same obverse die. After perhaps a dozen measurements between the two groups that all matched, a picture started forming in my mind that might explain the differences and similarities between the two varieties.

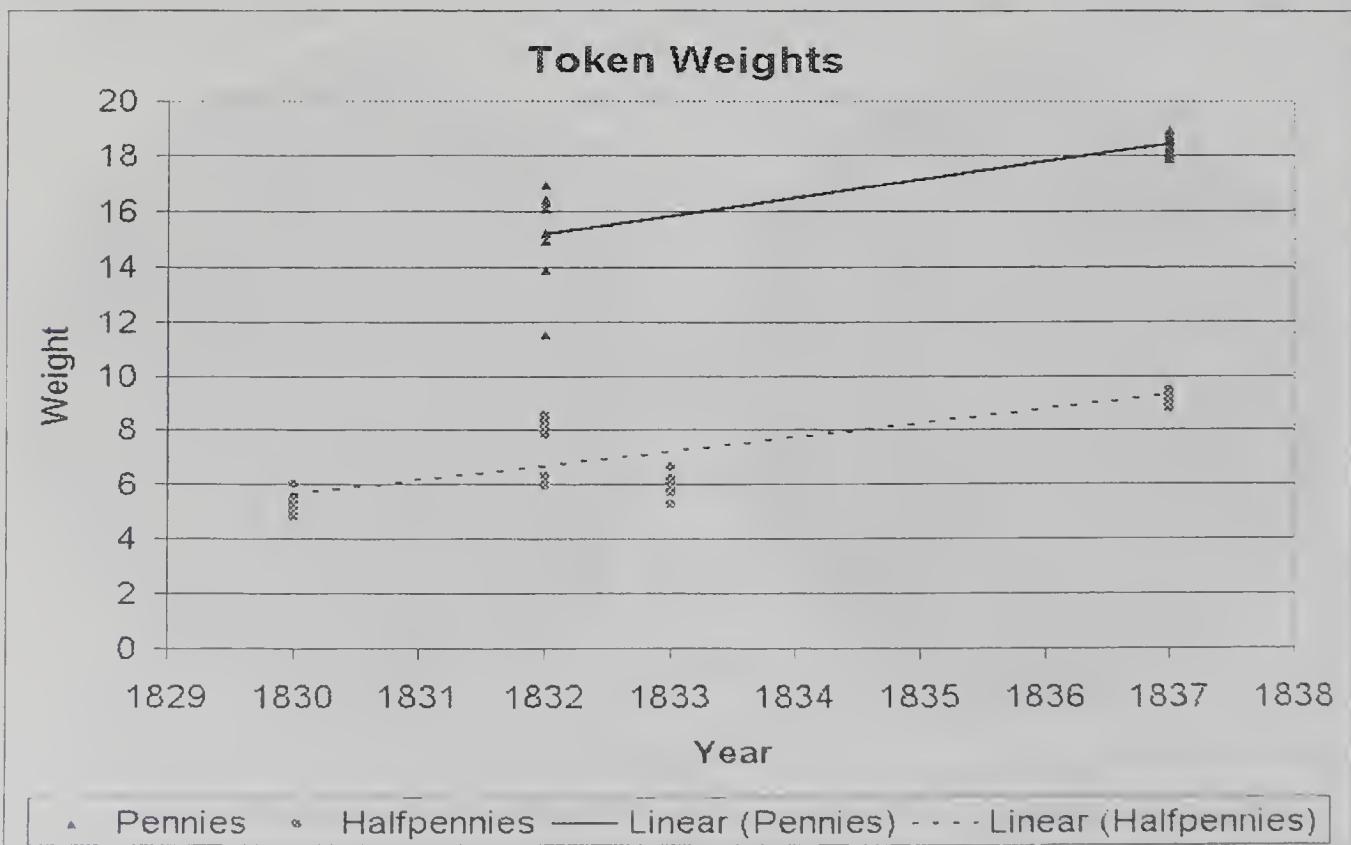
I believe that the original die pair was probably produced and used in the early 1830's by a native minter to produce tokens weighing perhaps five grains or less (as many of them of that period did -- see histogram chart² of halfpenny token weights) and was used extensively to produce what Courteau classified as a token with a rarity rating of "R. 1" -- a fairly common and easy to acquire token (at least back in Courteau's time).

I imagine that dies were typically used until either the order that a mer-

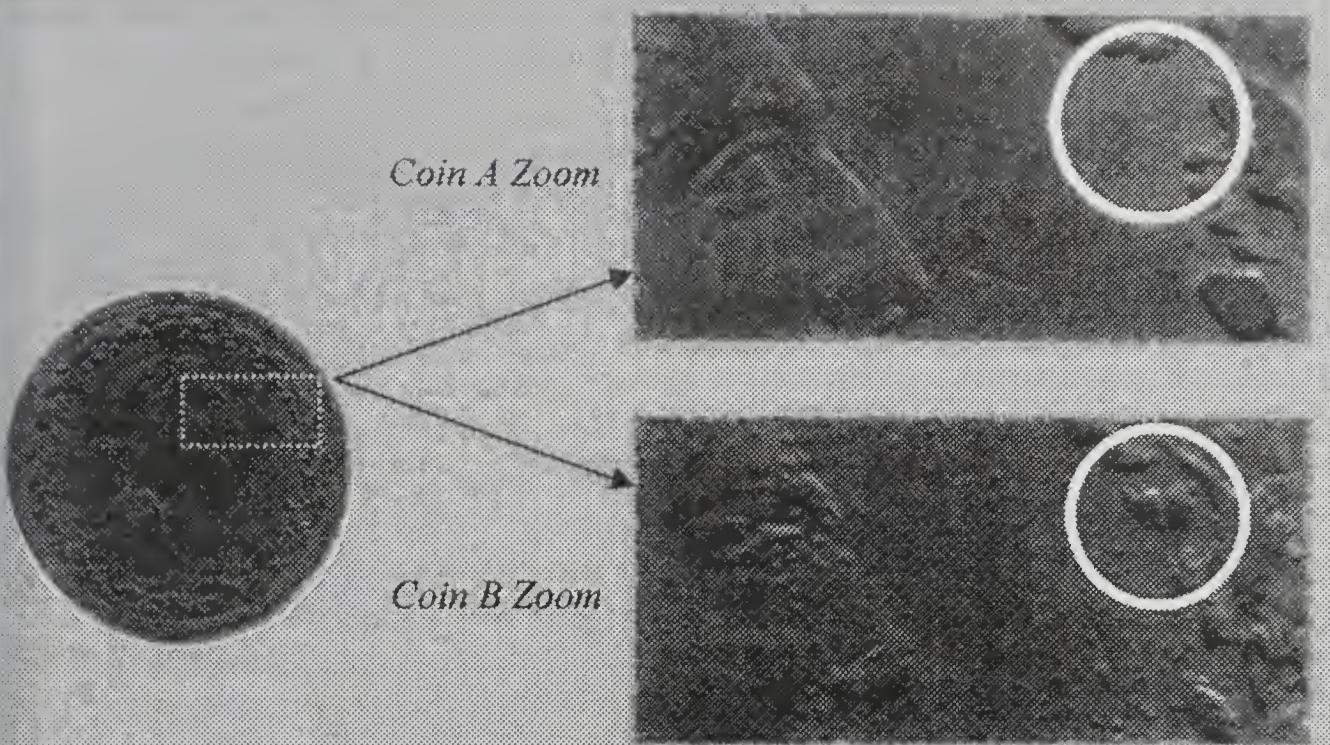
chant or other customer had placed was filled, or demand for the token subsided, or the die itself broke. Sometimes a generic styled die would be used for several orders (what would be called a "stock die"). So long as the die lasted it might be used on many orders, for the same or, sometimes, for different customers.

It appears that after some period of time in the mid-1830's the Canadian banks stopped accepting the Tiffin tokens as currency and would only take them as scrap metal. This would pretty much effectively eliminate the demand. Consequently, as was not uncommon for some of the less sophisticated coiners, the die pair was put aside in a poorly controlled environment without the protection of grease or heavy protective oil to await another day when its services might be required.

Time passes, perhaps two or three years go by. The time is now maybe 1835, 1836 or thereabouts. Heavier tokens have begun to come on the scene (again, refer to the histogram of halfpenny weights) and our coiner remembers his die pair sitting in the corner. Or



Let's Take a Closer Look...



I've blown up the outlined area on the obverse of both coins to give you a better look. You can see one of the more obvious examples of an acorn added during the die retouching. I've circled the area on coin A where there is no acorn, and the same area on coin B where the acorn appears on the later die state.

perhaps some old customer comes around to order more tokens as he had in the past, but at a heavier weight so as to compete with contemporary tokens more effectively. Either way, our coiner pulls out the die pair to have a look, and what do you suppose he finds? They've rusted. The lack of grease when the dies were set aside for storage and the humidity in the atmosphere have gone to work on the die steel and eaten and etched their way into the surface of the metal causing pitting and loss of detail.

Hmmm... (our minting friend is thinking)...never one to let an unbroken pair of dies go begging, our coiner starts to polish the rust off. Some of the design comes off also, because, as our coiner polishes the surface of the die metal away to remove the rust, he also inadvertently removes some of the design details. Perhaps some of the lighter, more delicately engraved elements are

polished off, perhaps some of the finer details are eroded entirely by the layer of rust. Either way, after he's done, our coiner decides it's time to touch the die up a little bit with some re-engraving to try to restore some of the lost details. Of course, the rust has gone very deeply into some portions of the die, but never mind, those pits that remain in the die are only minor distractions to our man. He doesn't care if those pits will result in a little minor "bubbling" on the surface of the tokens struck from these dies. After all, economy is the order of the day, and if the die pair can be serviced for further use, then the greater the profit our good friend the coiner will make on the order.

The reverse die must not have rusted as much, because there's less retouching and only very minor evidence of bubbling. The obverse die must have had fairly heavy corrosion, because the

retouching was pretty extensive, and even with the re-engraving, many of the original design details are all but obliterated. Also, the obverse has horrendous bubbling as a result of the extensive pitting in the die.

Of course, in order to compete with other circulating tokens of the day, the tokens minted by our friend the coiner are increased in weight. The original use of the die had seen token weights of around five grams, but that wouldn't do for the economic situation then current at the reintroduction of these dies. The Bank of Montreal had, by that time (1835), issued the "Bank Token - Montreal" tokens (LC-2A as numbered in the Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Colonial Tokens) weighing eight or nine grams. Our coiner therefore strikes his tokens with planchet weights in the neighborhood of six to six and a half grams; still underweight, but a generous increase over his previous issues.

The result of this use of the dies to strike two chronologically separated issues of distinctly different weights, surface characteristics, and design details, has given us two sub-varieties of Courteau's number 24. In addition, we get some confirmation of our assumptions on the crudity of certain early native mint operations. There's also a basis for establishing (though inaccurately unfortunately) the chronological gap between the two issuance's: after all, the rust had to have time to develop into the die steel. This is a reflection of the timing of the economic forces that necessitated the change from the lighter weight tokens to the heavier samples.

We also now have another question: are there other die pairings of this type or any other type that may exhibit this same chronological gap in issues? If so, are they discernible by die state, by retouching of the details, or perhaps by

planchet weight? This is an interesting avenue of investigation for the future. Of course, there are other possible explanations for the effects I noticed. Other readers, more familiar with the series, colonials in general, or other historical aspects of Canadian tokens, might have other information of greater accuracy. I invite any interested parties to comment further. In this way I'll keep my interest up and my knowledge expanding.

Addendum of June, 2002:

Though I don't actively research these tokens at the present time, I've kept my little cache of friends close by against that future date when I may again be bitten by the interest to play extensively with them. My life seems filled with other things right now, but I know there is an ebb and flow to such matters, and my patience for the rekindling of that particular fire has been honed by the stone of regret, having in the past prematurely disposed of interesting items when such periods of disinterest arose. — Greg

Footnotes:

1. The Tiffin tokens were so named because of their supposed import from England by a Montreal firm named Tiffin. Mr. Tiffin kept for many years a wholesale grocery store on Commissioners Street. The same firm is also supposed to have ordered the 1813 eagle half penny stuck on thick flan. (*The Numismatist*, February, 1934, page 98.)

2. I've come up with another chart, though it may not exactly match that one originally published; the main intent is to show the trend towards heavier planchet weights as the decade of the 1830's advanced. This chart was generated from a data file of measured random tokens of different, competing, series from the period, ordered by their generally accepted year of minting.

Calendar of Events



...mark your
calendars and
plan to attend!

Sept. 13-15	Coin & Stamp Collectible Expo , Civic Auditorium, 1401 N. Verdugo Road, Glendale, Israel Bick (818) 997-6496 (iibick@aol.com).
Sept. 22	North County Monthly Coin Show (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (888) 336-8647 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).
Sept. 26-29	Long Beach Coin & Collectibles Expo , Long Beach Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Avenue, Long Beach, Leslie Harar (805) 962-9939 (lbexpo@gte.net).
October 13	Heartland Coin Show , 695 Ballantyne Street, El Cajon.
October 13	North County Monthly Coin Show (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (888) 336-8647 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).
October 19 & 20	Pacific Expos , Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Avenue, Buena Park, Kerry Pieropan (714) 271-8946 (pacificexpos@aol.com).
November 17	North County Monthly Coin Show (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (888) 336-8647 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).
December 8	North County Monthly Coin Show (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (888) 336-8647 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).
January 11 & 12	21st Annual Winchester Elks Coin & Stamp Show , Elks Lodge, 8025 W. Manchester Ave., Martin Trouillon, (310) 821-3005
February 9	NASC Awards Banquet , Location to be announced.
Feb. 27-Mar. 2	Long Beach Coin & Collectibles Expo , Long Beach Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Avenue, Long Beach, Leslie Harar (805) 962-9939 (lbexpo@gte.net).
March 15	CSNA Symposium , Four Points Sheraton Hotel, 1500 South Raymond Ave., Fullerton.
March 29 & 30	Pacific Expos , Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Avenue, Buena Park, Kerry Pieropan (714) 271-8946 (pacificexpos@aol.com).
April 27	Coin-O-Rama, Covina Coin Club , Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 W. Duarte Road, Arcadia.

- Visit the new *California Show List* on the web at:
home.earthlink.net/~beedon/calshows.htm.
- If you have a coin club sponsored show or other event that you'd like to have listed in *The Quarterly*, please email the following information to Gary Beedon at beedon@earthlink.net:
Dates, name of show, address, facility name, contact info, and any admission or parking fees.

We Get Letters...

I'd like to make reader's letters a regular part of *The Quarterly*. As with the previous issue, I've received several with welcome compliments on the last issue. Thank you all for your kind words.

Now, isn't there something that you'd just love to get off your chest? Got ideas about where the association should go, or opinions great or small? Send me some mail and let them see the light of day!

— Editor Greg

Hello's and Compliments

Hi Greg: The new *Quarterly* is beautiful! Kudos for a job well done—I am so impressed!...

— Nona Moore

Received your spring edition of *The Quarterly* today and congratulate you on a wonderful edition. My husband and I have been sustaining members of NASC for years and while we lived in California enjoyed all the get-togethers, conventions, etc. We miss them now.

I have enclosed two copies [of *The Quarterly*] you mentioned as ones you needed for your Editor's set. Sorry we don't have more.

I will have an article for you soon, in fact I will finish it and include it herewith. Hope your like it.

I do not have a computer, no e-mail, so will be using the old fashioned means of corresponding...snail mail.

Welcome aboard and good luck.

— Albert and Virginia Hall

Greg: What a great issue! Your enthusiasm is evident, and I'm hopeful also contagious. I wish you luck.

— Jim Waldorf

(Note: I sent a "welcome" letter to new member David Shioji, an eight year old sponsored by Walt Ostromecki. David sent the



very polite thank-you letter following. You can see a photo of David at the YNA table at the Long Beach show on page X.— Editor Greg)

Hello Mr. Burns,

Thank you for your nice letter welcoming me into the NASC.

Please stop by the YNA table at the Long Beach show on June 8. I will be helping Mr. Ostromecki and Mr. Gamble. I collect elongated and U.S. coins.

Thanks once again.

— David Shioji

Article Unfair

Hi Greg,

First, congrats on the tremendous new magazine format. Very readable and interesting.

Second, the Matt Thomas article had some valid points, but there is NO WAY you should have printed it. When he says 6 submissions would result in 7 or actually 8 results, the math is a bit off to start. The services are not perfect; however, I have a few major problems with his "typical results." Don't you agree that "typical" means what you can normally expect? I would bet 1933 double eagles to cull wheaties that if I or anyone sends coins to the major services they won't get that range of grades. His article was totally biased and unfair, and by printing it I believe you have done a lot more harm than good.

...While I understand his need to vent on the subject, and agree (to a point) with you letting him do so, when he crosses the line of facts with distortion it will confuse and upset some of your readers. I have been doing this

professionally for almost 30 years and still find my grades sometimes wavering a bit. However, if a newcomer to the hobby/business were to read his article it would seem like the graders are little better than drunken monkeys tossing darts at a grading board.

Thank you,
— Bruce Kutter
SM #330, PNG #360

My reply—

Hi Bruce,
Thanks for the compliments on the format. Glad that you like it. I've had a lot of fun producing the first two issues, and I'm working on the third right now.

On the Matt Thomas article, I simply found his story interesting and thought others would also. I don't personally have anything against the grading services. I think they do a lot of good. But I also think there is a certain amount of inconsistency in what they do. I just don't know how much. While reading the rec.collecting.coins usenet newsgroup recently, I saw in a series of posts that someone (I think the name was Kevin Foley) in one of the Central States organizations (I think CSNS) had done a statistical study some ten years ago. It would be interesting to see what the results were, and if I get some spare time I may dig around a bit to see if I can come up with the info. Regarding Matt Thomas' math, I don't think he was really adding any specific numbers up, he was just venting and trying to convey the point that a submitter would get back a range of results.

Bruce, if you don't mind I'd like to print your letter in the next issue as a comment on the different points of view our readers have. If you don't object I'll go ahead and include it. Again, I appreciate the kudos and thanks for reading...

Regards, Greg

Our Dear President

Dear Greg,

This is to express the gratitude of the Northrop-Grumman Coin Club (formerly the Litton Coin Club) for your efforts in producing the outstanding NASC Quarterly.

This letter is also about an NASC member whom I want to single out for his many, many contributions to Numismatics over the years. That person, of course, is the current NASC President Phil Iversen. Phil has been a member of our club for about 15 years and has not only been active in our club activities but has been our program chairperson for all of these years providing us with outstanding programs by numismatic professionals, video presentations and personal programs. In his President's Point of View in the summer of 2002 The Quarterly, he states that he would be willing to give more talks on various topics at local coin clubs. This is nothing new as he has been doing this for years. My wife and I had the honor of attending his installation as president and to meet members of his family who were there. Our hobby needs more Phil Iversens.

Regards,
— Walt Wegner

Walt, thanks for the positive comments on Phil and his contributions to our hobby. I agree that we could use more like him. It seems that most things are more pleasant when we have people who like to get involved and contribute to the general good. I'll take the liberty here to expand on your good wishes to include all of those who work to make the NASC an enjoyable reflection of the southern California numismatic scene.

Regards, Greg

Correction, Please!

Greg:

Very nice work with The Quarterly. I want to comment on an item in the [summer issue]. I am president and founder of the Society of Lincoln Cent Collectors (SLCC), founded in 1982, and we are very much alive and well—just signed up member #1377 recently. We publish a journal (about 24 pages 4 times per year) which includes a mail bid sale in each issue.

Respectfully,
— Dr. Sol Taylor
Society of Lincoln Cent Collectors
13515 Magnolia Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

We Need Your Award Nominations

Staff

Fall is upon us and that means it's that time of year to have the NASC Awards Nominations in preparation for our Awards Banquet to be held after the first of the new year (likely in February). For those unfamiliar with the many awards given out by the NASC, they include awards for which NASC members make nominations:

- **Richard P. Goodson Memorial Award:** honors a member by acknowledging their contributions to the NASC. Must have been an NASC member in good standing for five consecutive years. No self-nominations.
- **Maurice M. Gould Memorial Junior Achievement Award:** recognizes a Junior's participation in numismatics. Must be no older than 18 at time of nomination and a member of the NASC or a member club.
- **Outstanding Numismatic Speaker Award:** recognizes a member of NASC or a member club who volunteers time and effort furthering education and NASC goals by speaking before schools, clubs, organizations, etc. No self-nominations.

There are also several awards that are initiated and determined by means other than NASC member nominations:

- **Karl M. Brainard Memorial Literary Awards:** 1st, 2nd and 3rd place awards for the three best original articles published in *The Quarterly* in the preceding four issues. Judged by a committee chaired by the editor of *The Quarterly*.
- **George Bennett Memorial Literary Award:** same as the Brainard award, but selected exclusively from articles on ancients—Greek, Roman, or Byzantine numismatics.
- **Junior Literary Award:** same as the Brainard award, but selected from Junior authors only.
- **President's Trophy:** recognizes a member club that has consistently published the outstanding club bulletin during the previous year.
- **Member of the Year Award:** selected by the Awards Committee.
- **Gordon Z. Greene Memorial Junior Best of Show Award:** <Editor's note: this award is listed in my P&P book, but I don't have any information on its criteria or the selection process.>

To help you with nominations for the Goodson, Gould, and Speaker's awards (the first three listed above) the nominating form is reprinted on the facing page. Simply fill in the information and mail the completed form as noted.

Final decisions will be the responsibility of the NASC Awards Committee or as noted in the NASC Policies and Procedures Manual, and the winners will be announced at the Annual NASC Awards Banquet to be held early 2003.



NASC Annual Nomination Form

Please submit nominations prior to December 1st.

Nomination candidates to be considered between October 1 of the previous year to October 1 of the current year. Qualifications are to include: achievements, accomplishments, and valued efforts in the numismatic arena. Nominee must be a member in good standing of the NASC or a member club.

Circle the applicable award:

Richard P. Goodson Award
 Junior Achievement Award
 Outstanding Speaker's Award

Name of Nominee: _____

Qualifications (provide on separate sheet if this space is insufficient):

Submitted by: _____ Member #: _____
Individual's Name (must be a member in good standing)

Member #: _____
Club Name (must be a member in good standing)

Mail to:

**NASC Awards Chair
Joyce Kuntz
697 Scripps Drive
Claremont, CA 91711**

Writing for *The Quarterly*



Are you a budding author, or perhaps a more experienced essayist? Then read on...

Manuscripts

Articles should be relevant to coin collecting or coin club experiences. The author is responsible for all statements made. Manuscripts are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication (for example: someone else holds a copyright). Please indicate whether the material is original or has been previously published. While digital files are preferred, typed copy is also acceptable. Text should be typed with only one space after periods. The author's name, address and phone number must appear on the first page or on an accompanying cover letter or email. Suggested minimum article length is two double-spaced typewritten pages. Very long articles may be published as a series. *The Quarterly* reserves the right to edit all items for format or content. Materials (articles, illustrations, graphs, drawings, etc.) should be sent to Greg Burns, *The Quarterly*, P.O. Box 2031, Glendora, CA 91740. Digital material may be sent by email to: gburns@adelphia.net.

Images

Legends or captions for hard copy illustrations should be clearly marked, either on the reverse of the illustration or on a separate piece of paper with a number that corresponds to each illustration. Photographs should not be attached or glued to the manuscript. If the author lacks photographic equipment, material may be sent to *The Quarterly* for reproduction with prior arrangements. The preferred format for digital files is JPG, though other formats are also acceptable (TIF, GIF, etc.). Acceptable media includes email (see previous paragraph), 3 1/2" floppy, and CD. Please apply final cropping and any necessary digital alterations prior to sending the file.

Author's Biography

Authors should submit a brief biography (150 words or less) that includes pertinent information, such as place of birth, professional background, hobby interests and affiliations, and numismatic awards and accomplishments.

Source Citations

Authors are requested to cite sources used in the preparation of their articles as follows:

Bowers, Q. David. *Adventures with Rare Coins*. Los Angeles: Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, 1979, pp.29-32.

Loperfield, John C. "Airborne Particulates: The Silent Nemesis." *The Numismatist*, 96 (April 1983), pp. 706-09.

Annual Awards

Each contributor receives a special pure copper limited edition of the current NASC convention medal (mintage 16 to 25 pieces total) from the editor. Also, contributors to *The Quarterly* are eligible for consideration for the Karl M. Brainard Memorial Literary Award, the George Bennett Memorial Literary award, and the NASC Junior Literary award (under 18 at the time of publication). These awards are conferred annually and are accompanied by the eternal gratitude of the editor.

Next deadline for material submission: November 15, 2002

Officers, Board, and Chairs

Officers, 2002-2004

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Membership	<open>
Photographer.....	Thelma Katzman
Nominations.....	Thomas Fitzgerald
Participation Incentive	Kay Lenker
Policy and Procedure	Nona Moore
Property Signs.....	Don Foster
Publicity	<open>
Sergeant at Arms.....	Don Foster
Speakers Bureau.....	Sally Marx
Visual Education Library	Phil Iverson
Ways and Means	Don Foster

The Historical Quarterly...

Forty Years Ago

- A reprint from a 1791 Worcester Gazette (Mass.) carried the following demand from the publisher:
"Those persons who are indebted to the Printer of the paper, and will make payment in wood, in this and coming week, it will be received in lieu of cash, but not unless it is brought within the time mentioned. Those who engage to pay wood for newspapers, and have neglected it, are hereby informed that unless they bring it in immediately it will not be received, and nothing but cash will answer."
- The Fall, 1962 issue of *The Quarterly* only contained 12 inside pages. Big names among the new members noted on the first page included John J. Pittman and J. E. Charlton.
- Richard P. "Dick" Goodson was awarded an Honorary Life Membership by then NASC President, Walter T. Snyder, for his services to the Los Angeles Coin Club and numismatics in Southern California. Goodson became active in coins in 1954 and held many posts in local clubs and the NASC. Murray G. Singer, close friend and associate of Dick's made the presentation.
- The Monterey Park Coin Club reported that over the preceding seven years they had grown from their original 15 members to 230! Where are they all now?

Thirty Years Ago

- The 4th Quarter, 1972 issue of *The Quarterly*, had grown to a healthier 32 inside pages, and proudly carried the "ANA Coin Club Publication Award—1972" logo on the front cover (the editor was Peggy Borgolte).
- The rather ugly "Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation" which occupied all of page 3 of that issue (required by the postal laws governing the mailing at that time) listed an average printing of 1000 copies, with 700 going through the mails. Wow; sure would be nice to hit those numbers again!
- Mike Aron was listed as a new member—number 1567. And William O. Wisslead held the distinction of having sponsored 21 of the 33 new members. My, but wasn't he the busy guy?
- The Verdugo Hills Coin Club reported that their August, 1972 meeting was the 100th consecutive, and was celebrated by special events, speakers, etc.
- An extensive article covering 10 interior pages was written by Earl O'Cathey: "Wooden Money is Legal". The focus of the piece was the wooden money used in Tenino, Washington during the Great Depression.

*The summer of 1984
saw a hike in the cover
price of The Quarterly.
It was increased from
\$2.00 up to \$2.50.*

Twenty Years Ago

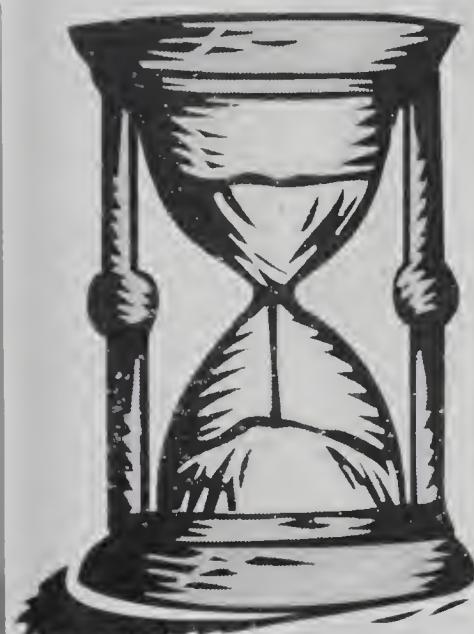
- *The Quarterly* had swelled to a magnificent 40 interior pages.
- The Santa Barbara Coin Club reported that their July meeting would include a “Free Red Book” (1983 edition) giveaway to all those in attendance.
- Some interesting member coin club names included: American-British Numismatic Society, Azteca Numismatic Society, Caltech-JPL Numismatic Society, LERC (Lockheed) Numismatic Society, Robert F. Kennedy Coin Club, Shamrock Coin Club, Southeastern Sierra Coin Club (in Bishop, CA), and the TRW Coin Club. Looks like it was pretty risky starting a “Numismatic Society” since so few of them seem to have survived. Only the Israel Numismatic Society (now joined with the Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles as the INS/ICCLA) and the San Diego Numismatic Society are operating now with those monikers.

Guess they found some kind of secret.

- There were 65 member clubs listed (count how many we have today!).
- Richard A. Basler wrote an extensive article (including photos) titled, “A Case of Apples: The Julio-Claudians and Their Coins”, and Dr. Walter Ostromiecki wrote, “Hesitation: A Collector’s Friend?” highlighting the financial antics of Stanley Fumblebug.

Ten Years Ago

- President Walter Ostromiecki reported that the membership was up slightly to 650, adding 35 new members during 1992.
- Dr. Sol Taylor wrote “The Thrill of the Hunt” describing his completion of his first Lincoln cent collection with dates ranging from 1909 through 1940. All coins were found in circulation (!) with the exception of the 1931S, for which he paid the princely sum of \$.45, only to sell it ten years later for \$7.50.
- Phil Iversen wrote “L.A. Marathon Medal” describing his ardent twenty-six mile journey through the streets of Los Angeles in his quest to acquire the medal giving to participants who completed the race.
- There were about six full pages of advertisements in the Fall/Winter, 1992 issue. Compare that to the total absence of ads in the issue thirty years prior.
- Don W. Whaley’s article mentions a price of \$30,000 for a \$50 gold slug. I see that my 2002 Red Book shows prices ranging from \$37,500 for a 1851 Moffat-Humbert \$50 piece, to \$135,000 for a 1855 slug from Wass, Molitor & Co.
- Murray Singer wrote “Auction Odyssey: Part One—How it all Began”, describing how he and partner George Bennett began their partnership enterprise, Coins at Auction.





Painting by Loren Munk, 1999. Oil/linen, glass/wood.
Loren Munk, New York.

The artist, Loren Munk is a maker of contemporary paintings. He is known among New York Artists for his cubistic paintings of urban imagery. Munk also has received accolades for his drawings and mosaics. He differs from traditional mosaic artists by the manner in which he incorporates glass into his decorative paintings. Loren Munk can be contacted at (718) 858-3114 or visit his website at: www.lorenmunk.com.

